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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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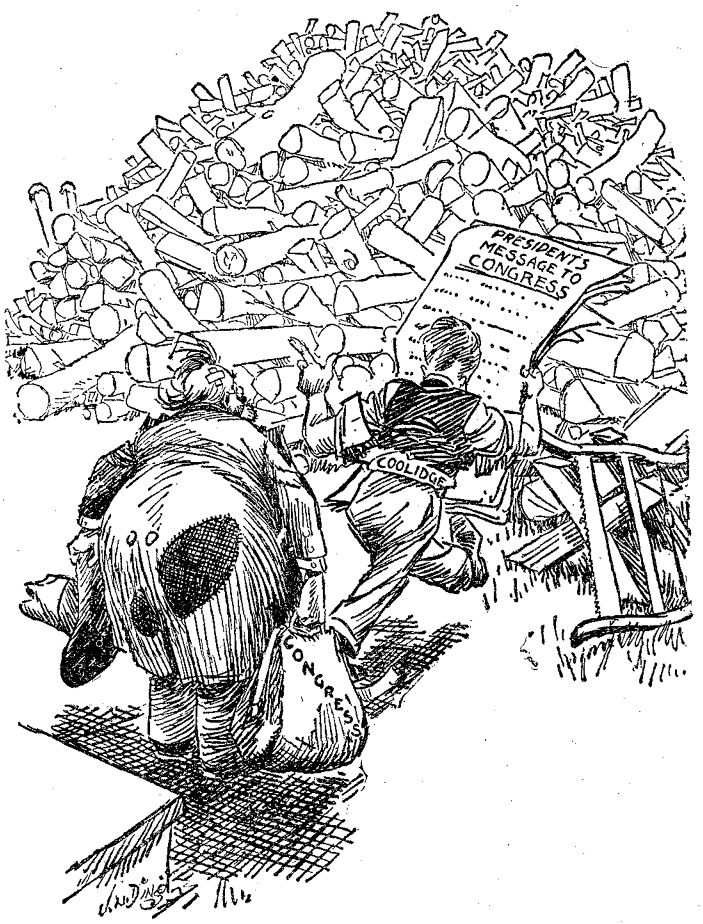
COOLIDGE OUT TO SAVE OUR MONEY AND CUT OUR TAXES

ONE WORD STANDS OUT in President Coolidge's message to Congress, both by his own emphasis on it, and by common consent of all commenting editors—and that word is "economy." The Administration is definitely pledged to a program of spending less so that taxes may be lowered. "The President," says the Republican New York *Sun*, "not only talks thrift; he breathes it, he exemplifies it." He shows that he is not a theoretical economizer, observes the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) by the fact that the day after his delivery of the message emphasizing economy "he was on his way to Chicago, traveling as an ordinary passenger, to save the expense of a special train or a special car." This is said to be the first time that a President has taken passage on a regular train in nearly a quarter of a century. A special train to and from Chicago would have cost about $6,000; a special car for the trip might have cost $2,200. So the President decided to take a regular compartment in a Pullman car and save the Government about $1,700, at the least. To the Wichita *Beacon* (Rep.) it seems that Mr. Coolidge has proved that "real eloquence can be breathed" into a discussion of governmental thrift, when he says: "We have our enormous debt to pay, and we are paying it. We have the high cost of government to diminish, and we are diminishing it. We have the heavy burden of taxation to reduce, and we are reducing it." The flavor of these words, says the Kansas editor, "may be likened to that of the sweat-grimed toiler who sees at sundown that his house is growing, or that of the farmer who rests at the end of the harvest day to estimate his yield of wheat." The President, remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), "belongs to that pragmatic New England school which builds heavily on low overhead and banked dollars, and which holds that most real blessings here below flow from a state of economic solvency. The President's message is prevailingly and dominantly an exaltation of this creed." And the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.) reflects that the message of President Coolidge to the final session of the Sixty-eighth Congress "is just such an epistle as Col. John Coolidge might write to Cal on retiring from farm operations and turning them over to his son":



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RIGHT THIS WAY, PLEASE
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

"Reduce expenses and increase production. See that the margin between income and outgo gets bigger each year. Treat your hired men fairly, negotiate wage scales with them, but don't let them stop farm work. Deal fairly with your neighbors. Don't carry firearms, but keep a gun oiled and loaded in your house in case you have to defend your home. Be sociable, but don't enter into any binding agreements with neighbors such as might embarrass you. Pay off the mortgage as fast as you can, and compel your neighbors to pay what they owe you."

That "President Coolidge's emphasis on economy and public administration strikes a responsive chord among Americans," is admitted by the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.). The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) "would beg the privilege of offering at least one loud and fervent amen from the Democratic ranks." "The people do want economy in government," agrees the Cleveland *Press* (Ind.). The New York *Times* (Dem.) declares: "It is Calvin Coolidge's inestimable service that he has preached and keeps on preaching economy. The cardinal cause of his reelection was that he put economy into practise and lightened taxation so far as Congress would let him." And the Republican Portland (Me.) *Express* also asserts that "the confidence the people have in the President is due as much to his policy of rigid economy as to any other single feature of his Administration." There is nothing in the President's utterance, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*,

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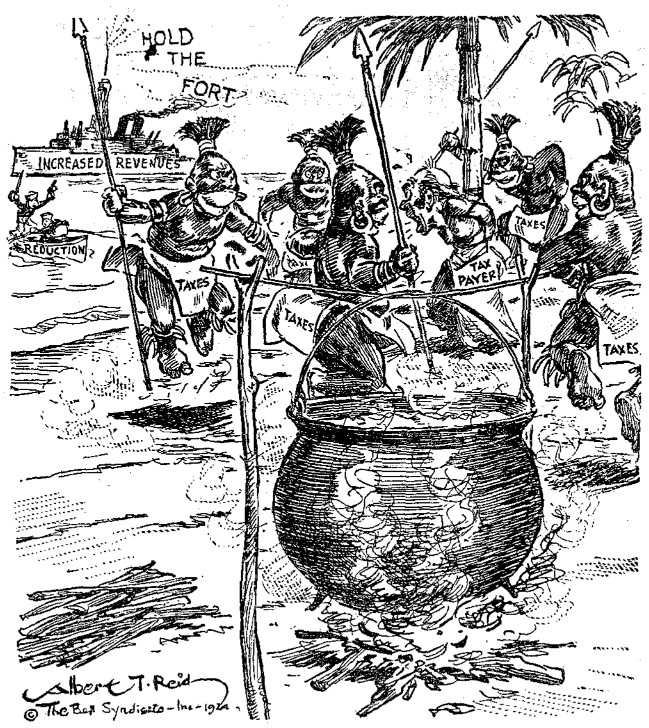
Springfield, Missouri

"that indicates a disposition to confront or settle any of the greater national issues or to do anything more than to furnish a good 'business administration.'" And this, further reflects the New York daily, "is the purpose for which Mr. Coolidge was elected, and he is, in effect, carrying out his mandate."

While "the country is behind President Coolidge in his general policy," and while "it approves of a careful economical budget," on the other hand, insists the Kansas City *Star* (Ind. Rep.), "there must be no hazarding a too strict economy with the country's defense and such developments as commend themselves as splendid and timely investments to do justice to a great section." For instance, we are told, "the whole middle country is vitally interested in river transportation, and river development would be a good government investment if made in accordance with the repeated recommendation of government engineers." Apparently similar ideas occur to Republican editors on the Missouri and to Democratic editors on the Mississippi. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, for example, finds it very pleasant "to note that the President writes his specific approval of provision for flood-control of such rivers as the Mississippi and Colorado, for the opening of our inland waterways to commerce, and the project of better navigation from the Great Lakes to the Gulf."



LET US HOPE THE RESCUE IS NOT TOO LATE
—Reid for the Bell Syndicate, Inc.

President Coolidge's message to Congress was read on December 3. The day before that he sent his message accompanying a budget for the next fiscal year. The two messages were one in theme, and some of the editorial comment takes them up together. Besides the emphasis on economy, the budget message contains a condemnation of Federal aid to States, now in excess of some $109,000,000 annually. The President is convinced that "the broadening of this field of activity is detrimental both to Federal and State Governments." Federal activities are hampered because "their scope is unduly enlarged," and the efficiency of State governments is impaired as they relinquish duties "rightfully theirs." So Mr. Coolidge is convinced that such subsidies can be curtailed with good results all around.

The Chicago *Daily News* sees this paragraph of the message "shining like a star of the first magnitude"—

> "This eminently sound and highly important declaration will stand permanently as a warning against insidious encroachment upon State authority and against national doles which in their operation are essentially demoralizing. Their tendency to enervate the people by teaching them that a benevolent national Government will provide for their needs, if their State and local Governments do not, is distinctly evil."

The Grand Rapids *Herald* (Ind.) finds this the most important thing in the message next to economy—

> "Not only as a factor in increasingly heavy Federal taxes, but also as a factor in the growing tendency toward topheavy Federal bureaucracies, the President puts his finger on a dangerous sore. There is no question but that we have been running pell-mell in this direction. *The Herald* welcomes the Coolidge warning. It is good business. But it is more than that. It is good constitutionalism."

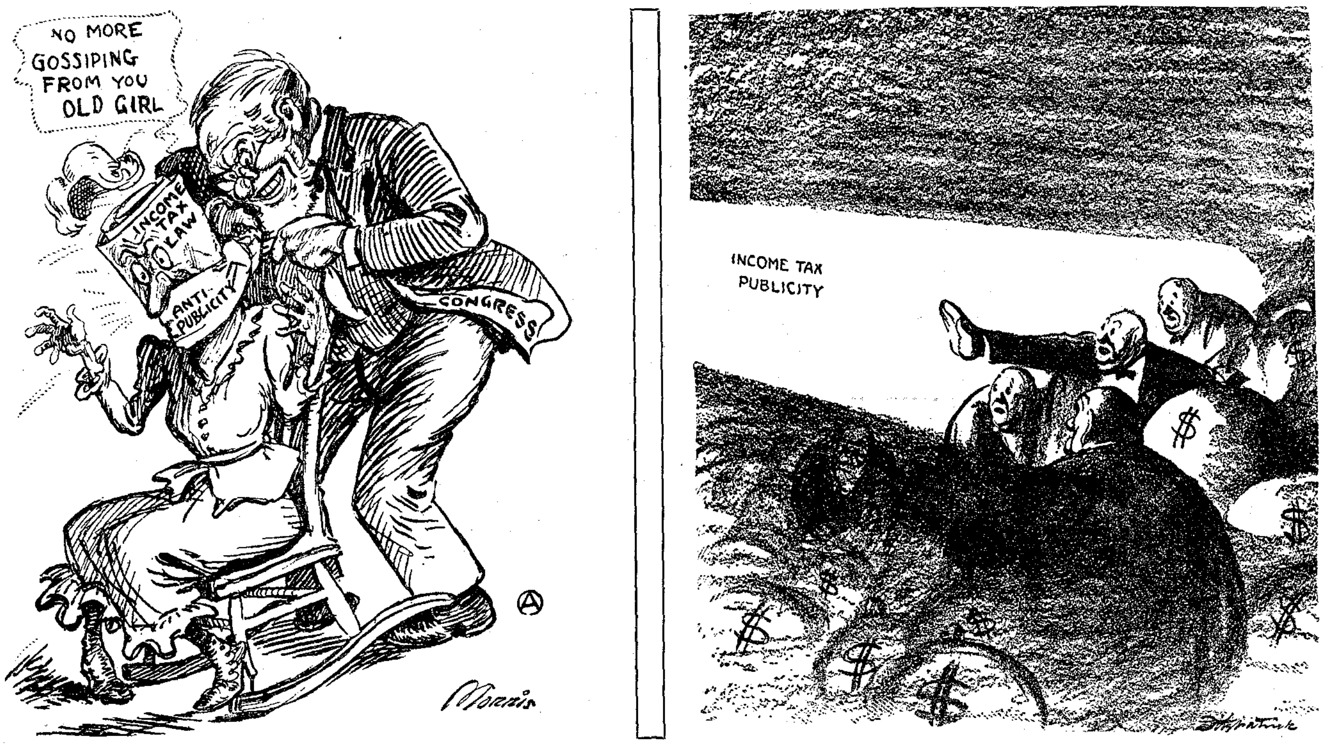
Taking the message as a whole, we find Republican papers like the San Diego *Union*, Topeka *Capital*, Omaha *Bee*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press* and New York *Herald Tribune* expressing a complete and thorough satisfaction with it. "A study of what the President favors and what he opposes strengthens the conviction" of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), "that the voters acted wisely when they decided to continue in the White House a man of their own kind, a man who has the common-sense view-point of the average American, and who can be trusted to move safely down the middle of the road." From the Helena *Independent* in Montana comes this editorial statement:

> "The message of President Coolidge suits the Northwest, especially those States between the Father of Waters and the Idaho panhandle, which were supposed to be radical and politically unhappy. More especially will the President have the support of the Northwest in his policy toward the railroads, to aid them in consolidating, and bettering their terminals and service that the penalty of abusing and experimenting with the railroads may not be more heavily heaped upon the producers."

A discordant note is struck by the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.), which supported La Follette, in its assertion that the most striking feature of President Coolidge's message "is his remarkable silence upon the subject of national corruption, of the selling out of the people by the people's servants."

In dealing with foreign relations the message "is characteristically American," in the opinion of the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.). The Providence *News* (Dem.) thinks that the President's calm declaration in favor of the Harding World-Court proposition, "will disappoint many Americans earnestly seeking a way out of bloody conflict." But the Manchester *Union* (Rep.) thinks that ardent pro-Leaguers "will find some crumbs of comfort" in his World Court recommendation. "What the President proposes, the people have endorsed through all manner of city associations, and the Republican platform has approved"; and "that the Foreign Relations Committee should longer hold the proposal made more than two years ago by Harding, twice proposed by Coolidge, given official endorsement by the Republican party in convention, is incredible" to the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.). And in a New York *Times* dispatch it is noted that advocates of American entrance into the Court are assured that 60 out of 96 Senators will vote for it.

Turning from the Court to the League, we find the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* (Dem.), remarking that, "the common sense of the President drives him into the League camp, but politics forbids him to call a spade a spade." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds the President's reference to the League less hostile than that of a year ago. William Allen White, in his Emporia *Gazette* (Rep.), speaks of the President as moving closely toward international cooperation, but "going as far and as fast as humanity wants to go, perhaps as fast as humanity should go." Josephus Daniels in his Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) finds in the message a few words about outlawing war, "but no



LET US HOPE FOR THIS
—Morris in the Brooklyn *Citizen.*

THIS WILL NEVER DO!
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

TWO VIEWS OF INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY

challenge to Congress to act, and no word of hope to those desiring to ungird the world and prevent future wars."

In his message of December 3, President Coolidge began with a commendation of governmental economy. In his opinion "the Government can do more to remedy the economic ills of the people by a system of rigid economy in public expenditure than can be accomplished through any other action." He thinks that, "perhaps the most important work that this session of Congress can do is to continue a policy of economy and further reduce the cost of government in order that we may have a reduction of taxes for the next fiscal year." President Coolidge wants river improvement projects to go on. His concrete suggestions for agricultural betterment are to wait for the report of the agricultural conference he has appointed. Mr. Coolidge favors the sale or lease of Muscle Shoals, or, if not, its continued development for the manufacture of fertilizers. The President repeats his demand for railroad consolidations, and suggests improvement of the labor sections of the Transportation Act. He is of the opinion that "the national laws governing the choice of members of Congress should be extended to include appropriate representation of the respective parties at the ballot box and equality of representation on the various registration boards wherever they exist." He makes certain suggestions for penal and judicial reforms. He recommends payment of the French spoliation claims. He would "like to see the administrative features" of the immigration law "rendered a little more humane." He declares that the negroes should be given "their full constitutional rights," should be protected from lynching and should be encouraged "to become full partakers in all the blessings of our common American citizenship." President Coolidge believes "that first-, second-, and third-class postmasters and, without covering in the present membership, the field force of Prohibition enforcement, should be brought within the classified service by statute law." "One way to save public money would be to pass the pending bill for the reorganization of the various departments." In the field of foreign relations the President declares his belief that "it would be for the advantage of this country and helpful to the stability of other nations for us to adhere to the protocol," establishing a Permanent Court of International Justice "upon the conditions stated in the recommendation which is now before the Senate, and further that our country shall not be bound by advisory opinions which may be rendered by the Court upon questions which we have not voluntarily submitted for its judgment." President Coolidge thinks that a disarmament conference must wait upon the outcome of recent actions of certain European nations, and he is in full sympathy with measures being proposed to outlaw war. The President recommends the extension of the life of the Foreign Debt Commission, remarking that "the principle that each country should meet its obligation admits of no differences and is of universal application." President Coolidge's budget message calls attention to the fact that in spite of reduced revenue from taxes there will be an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, of more than $370,000,000, as compared with an expected surplus of about $68,000,000 on June 30, 1925. He points out that at the close of the last fiscal year the public debt had been cut down from its high point of $26,594,000,000 by $5,343,000,000, involving a saving in interest charges of about $225,000,000. Besides the recapitulation of fiscal statements and the remarks on Federal aid already quoted, the most interesting paragraph in the budget message is the last one, which reads:

> "If we continue the campaign for economy we will pave the way for further reduction in taxes. This reduction can not be effected immediately. Before it is undertaken we should know more definitely by actual operation what our revenues will be under our present tax law. But the knowledge of our revenue under the existing law will avail us nothing if we embark upon any new large expenditure program."

The total figures for the Government's budget for three successive fiscal years are given as follows in the budget message·

	Estimated, 1926	*Estimated, 1925*	*Actual, 1924*
Total receipts..........................	$3,641,295,092	$3,601,968,297	$4,012,044,701
Total expenditures (including reduction of the public debt required by law to be made from ordinary receipts).....	3,267,551,378	3,534,083,808	3,506,677,715
Excess of receipts......................	$ 373,743,714	$ 67,884,489	$ 505,365,986

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

WHAT MAY THE COUNTRY expect or hope for from the present short and final session of the hold-over, or "lame duck," Congress? For light on this question THE LITERARY DIGEST wrote to our Senators and Representatives, and the replies tend to confirm the predictions of the Washington correspondents that little will be done during this three months' session beyond the enactment of the appropriation or supply bills needed to meet the Government's expenses during the coming fiscal year. One Democratic Representative, John N. Tillman of Arkansas, even suggests that "two or three of the appropriation bills may fail at the last moment because of the disappointment of some broad-minded Senator due to the fact that he could get no appropriation to irrigate at public expense a million or so acres in Horned-Toad Desert or in one of the Jack Rabbit States of the West." But Mr. Tillman confesses that he always "looks forward with many doubts to any session of Congress controlled by our ancient enemies, the Republicans." We may expect "a good deal of talk but not much action," agrees another Democrat, Senator Nathaniel B. Dial of South Carolina.

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SENATOR LODGE'S SUCCESSOR

Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, the new Republican leader of the Senate, comes of even older American stock than his distinguished predecessor, being one-eighth Kaw Indian.

After all, suggests still another Democratic Senator, the present Congress can win more favor with the public by killing certain pending measures than by passing new laws. "In other words," says Senator William Cabell Bruce of Maryland, "the time of the short session should be spent in rooting up tares like the McNary-Haugen bill and the La Follette railroad bills rather than in sowing new seed." Senator Bruce feels that with the possible exception of the bill to increase the pay of postal employees, "no measure to which the President is now opposed will be enacted by the short session." But he thinks that this session should be followed immediately by a special session of the new Congress, which was elected in November but which normally does not convene until the first Monday in December, 1925. "The American people," writes Senator Bruce, "have heated the President's iron to incandescence, and he should strike while it is hot."

A rest from law-making is what the country wants and needs, say Republican spokesmen in both Houses of Congress. "The people want repose," declares Senator James E. Watson, an Old Guard leader, who hopes to see the Sixty-eighth Congress adjourn on March 4 "without having passed any damaging legislation." The proposal to call a special session of the Sixty-ninth Congress immediately afterward does not appeal to Senator Simeon D. Fess (Rep.) of Ohio, who remarks that "probably the most promising single factor is the prospect of a period of rest from legislation agitation. If the period were longer, the prospect would be better." "What will be for the best interests of all is to give the country a rest," writes Representative Charles E. Fuller (Rep.) of Illinois, who "does not believe there is any pressing need for new legislation." In the House, "with 206 Republicans, 207 Democrats, and 22 Radicals, you will readily appreciate the fact that a majority for any proposition will be impossible except by compromise," writes Representative James T. Begg (Rep.) of Ohio. And he adds: "If some of our present laws were repealed, the prosperity of the country would be as great, and the contentment greater." What the country wants, declares Representative Earl C. Michener (Rep.) of Michigan, is "less legislation and more efficiency, economy and honesty in Government."

Popular curiosity, we may surmise, is particularly anxious to know in what frame of mind Congress will approach such problems as taxation, governmental economy, farm relief, railroad legislation and Prohibition enforcement. Let us see first what light we can get on these subjects from Senators and Congressmen. While these replies are generally in favor of tax-reduction, there seems to be grave doubt whether it can be accomplished at this session. Thus Senator Arthur Capper (Rep.) of Kansas, head of the farm bloc, writes that he does not expect either tax-reduction or the repeal of the publicity feature of the income tax by this Congress. On the kindred subject of economy he says:

> "Above all else, the public verdict recorded in the election is an emphatic approval of economy. In less than two years President Coolidge has made a place for himself in American annals as a hard-boiled, uncompromising economizer. The people want him to augment that record.
>
> "The duty is emphatically laid upon Congress to save money.
>
> "There's only one way to save money. That is to cut spending. It's up to Congress to save just that way. That means drastic, determined, unremitting scrutiny of appropriations.
>
> "In no particular will the victors in the recent election be held to stricter accountability by those who gave them power and authority."

"To attempt to change the Revenue Law would mean an extra session, and that is not to be thought of," writes Senator Watson (Rep.) of Indiana, who goes on to say: "To repeal the very unsound publicity portion of the act would be to throw the whole measure open for amendment, and of course that would mean an extra session. It is thoroughly agreed that it ought to be repealed, but there is no possible chance to work it out this year." This opinion is shared by Senator William B. McKinley (Rep.) of Illinois, Senator C. C. Dill (Dem.) of Washington, Senator Dial (Dem.) of South Carolina, and Representatives Anning S. Prall (Dem.) of New York, Herbert J. Drane (Dem.) of Florida, Edgar Howard (Dem.) of Nebraska, T. W. Harrison (Dem.) of Virginia, Charles R. Crisp (Dem.) of Georgia, Henry T. Rainey (Dem.) of Illinois, Earl C. Michener (Rep.) of Michigan, Henry T. Rathbone (Rep.) of Illinois (who suggests that when tax-reduction is enacted it can be made retroactive), Carl R. Chindblom (Rep.) of Illinois, and Richard N. Elliott (Rep.) of Indiana. But Senator Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, one of the four Republican insurgents recently disowned by their party, writes that "there might possibly be some tax-reduction of a flat rate," altho "there hardly seems time for carefully considering any mature plan for tax readjustment." Representative William C. Salmon (Dem.), of Tennessee, states that he will "support all tax-reduction measures in so far as they are consistent with the present needs of the Government." Representative Elton Watkins (Dem.) of Oregon, would "provide by joint resolution for a flat reduction of 25 per cent. in the income tax for 1924"; and Representative Ernest R. Ackerman (Rep.) of New Jersey makes the following suggestion:

> "If Congress at the short session would reduce income taxes, say 10 per cent. further, applicable to the taxes to become payable in 1925, and would give some assurance of a further reduction, perhaps 15 per cent., conditioned upon the further reduction being justified by the condition of the Treasury as the same shall be disclosed by the accounts when made up for the first half of the new fiscal year, such action by Congress would be a great stimulus to business."

From both Houses come predictions that the bill to increase the wages of postal employees, vetoed by the President during the previous session, will be passed in some form or other. Senator Watson reports "a disposition of the Post-office Committee to attach to the measure some provision that will enable this increase to pay itself by the imposition of additional postal rates." Senator Dill writes that he "will vote to pass this bill over the President's veto." Senator Dial thinks it will pass. "Certain employees in the postal service are underpaid, and legislation should be enacted doing justice to this class of employees," writes Representative Michener. While none of our correspondents challenges this statement, many agree with Representative Rathbone that the matter may not be disposed of at this session. Another issue that links up with taxation and economy is the proposed increase recommended by the Budget Bureau for the Army and Navy air services. Many Senators and Representatives share the opinion of Representative William Williamson (Rep.), of South Dakota, that legislation embodying this recommendation will and should be enacted, because "the air service in the future will be our main reliance against the aggression of a foreign foe"; but Senator Dial, who expects the President to call a conference for disarmament, would "reduce appropriations for the Army and Navy."

Not long ago it seemed that one of the most insistent problems demanding the attention of Congress would be presented by the unfavorable economic condition of the farmer. But on the day that the short session began, the American Farm Bureau Federation made public statistical estimates indicating a marked improvement in agricultural conditions. These estimates place the value of American farm products this year at $10,000,000,000, or $3,800,000,000 more than the low year of 1922, altho $4,000,000,000 less than the high mark reached in 1920. According to the Federation "the farmers in the wheat belt from Kansas to Montana will have about 25 per cent. more income, and those of the cotton belt about 5 per cent. more this year than last," while "on the Pacific coast the income is estimated to be 10 per cent. less, with the rest of the country having approximately the same return as in 1923." These figures may affect the attitude of Congress toward pending farm-relief measures. Already, dispatches tell us, the most famous of these measures, the McNary-Haugen bill, has been declared no longer necessary by one of its authors, Senator McNary. But Senator McKinley thinks that the farm legislation asked for by the President will pass. Some legislators suggest that further action by Congress should await the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission lately appointed by the President; and Representative Cyrenus Cole (Rep.), of Iowa, writes:

> "For the time being the farmer has come into his own, but he wants to have some assurance that he can hold his own. To me the main factors in this problem are regulation of production and regulation of marketing. The farmers can not go on producing certain things without limit and then marketing them helter-skelter, and expect Congress to maintain prices for them. There must be cooperation among farmers, and the legislation most desirable is legislation that will enable them to cooperate. All price-fixing legislation is a delusion and in the end would deceive the farmers most of all."

In the field of railroad legislation the most widely discust measure is the Howell-Barkley bill, which would abolish the Railroad Labor Board in its present form. This bill, Representative Cole reminds us, "is unfinished business with right-of-way on the first and third Mondays of each month until disposed of." Not one of the Senators and Representatives who replied to our questionnaire predicts that it will become law during this session. Under the terms of this bill the general public would lose its present representation on the Labor Board. "If the labor provisions of the present transportation law are to be altered," writes Senator Bruce, "it should be in the direction of giving the public still larger representation on the Railroad Labor Board, and of clothing the Board with ample power to compel both the railroad managers and the railroad employees to submit to its jurisdiction." Other letters express this same view.

There are many predictions that the dry forces will have their way in the passage of the Cramton bill making the Prohibition Enforcement unit a separate bureau in the Treasury Department and classifying Prohibition agents under the civil-service law. "There is a strong likelihood of its enactment," writes Senator Watson. Representative John W. Summers (Rep.), of Washington, declares himself in favor of "legislation that will secure better enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment." Representative John N. Tillman also "will vote for strengthening the Volstead Law." Representative Drane "will favor any measure which will render Prohibition Enforcement other than the joke it now is." Representative Joseph T. Deal (Dem.), of Virginia, however, would support "a modification of the Volstead Law that would permit the Government to operate dispensaries," thus adding, "one or two billions of dollars" to Uncle Sam's annual income.

Such pending legislation as the Norris amendments to the Constitution changing the date for the convening of Congress and the inauguration of the President and abolishing the Electoral College, most of the letters predict, will be crowded aside by work on the absolutely necessary supply bills. Nevertheless several of our correspondents tell of interesting bills that they will introduce at this session. Thus Representative Benjamin L. Rosenbloom tells of his bills to protect internal waterways from pollution, to give aliens in this country the choice between naturalization and deportation after a period of probationary residence not to exceed five years, and a bill to reinstate in the tariff act a tax on oil. Representative Tom D. McKeown (Dem.) of Oklahoma expects to offer "an amendment to the Norris amendment to the Constitution providing for a term of four years for members of the House." Representative Watkins tells of his bill for the deportation of criminal aliens. Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris (Dem.) of Michigan will introduce a bill for a referendum on the League of Nations, as outlined in the Democratic platform of 1924.

A concise summary of what he thinks we may expect from this final session of the Sixty-eighth Congress is given by Representative Prall of New York, who writes:

> "My best judgment is that Congress will first pass the appropriation bills.
>
> "Endeavor to repeal the publicity provisions of the revenue law without further tax-reduction.
>
> "Provide adequate compensation for postal employees.
>
> "Shelve the McNary-Haugen bill.
>
> "Make an effort to pass the Howell-Barclay bill.
>
> "Then close up shop—go home and think it over.
>
> "Probably some of our think-tanks will work overtime.
>
> "Some of them should."

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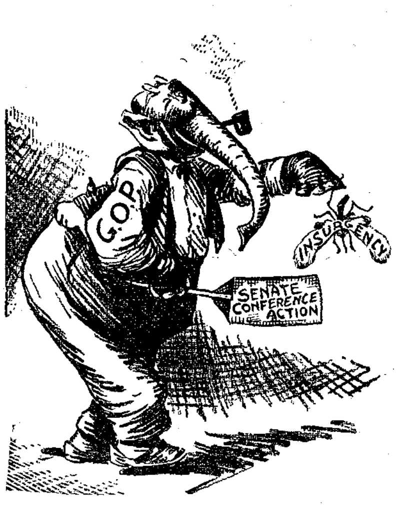
THE FOUR REPUBLICAN SENATORS WHO WERE "READ OUT" OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

G. O. P. REBELS SHOWN THE DOOR

A NEW POLITICAL MOVE to line up the supporters of the Coolidge Administration, and to prevent sniping by blocs and minorities in Congress, is seen by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in the recent action of thirty-two out of fifty-one Senate Republicans whereby Senators La Follette, Ladd, Frazier, and Brookhart were "read out" of the Republican party. When the question of disciplining these "renegade Republicans" came before the Senate conference preliminary to the opening of Congress, the following resolution, offered by Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, was passed:

> "Resolved, That it is the sense of the conference that Senators La Follette, Ladd, Brookhart, and Frazier be not invited to further Republican conferences, and be not named to fill any Republican vacancies on Senate committees."

Furthermore, says Arthur Sears Henning, Washington correspondent of the Republican Chicago *Tribune*, looking forward to the next Congress, which will meet in 1925: "the Republicans intend to go farther in disciplining the La Follette radicals, when the new Congress meets, by depriving them of their present committee memberships and compelling them to accept new assignments at the foot of the list as a separate minority group subordinate to the Democratic minority." Whether the Republicans will have a working majority in the next Congress sufficient for such a purpose, however, points out W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the independent Seattle *Times*, depends upon the attitude then assumed by such men as Senators Borah, Norris, Norbeck, McMaster, Schall, Howell, and Couzens. According to the Washington *Star* (Ind.), there will then be 51 Republicans, 40 Democrats, including Senator Wheeler, and 5 independents, which should give a clear Republican majority of six over the combined Democratic and independent votes. In the present Congress, we are reminded by Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the independent New York *Evening Post*, the Republicans have but 51 votes in the Senate, counting the regulars and the Progressives. With the four Progressives excluded, the Republicans have only 47, whereas 49 is a majority.



SWATTED

—Sykes in the Phila. *Evening Public Ledger.*

Taking these things into consideration, the independent Syracuse *Herald* concludes that the resolution outlawing the four Senators "was a bold act," but, declares the independent Cincinnati *Enquirer*, it "was justified by every consideration of justice, party expediency, and propriety." "It was the only course consistent with precedent and self-respect," agrees the Boston *Herald* (Rep.), and the independent Providence *Journal* agrees that "any less drastic action" would have encouraged "other politically light-minded Senators to stick a knife between the ribs of the Grand Old Party whenever they felt so inclined." The action at the conference "has upheld party discipline and party responsibility," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.). "These four men, who bolted the Republican party and turned against the organization, will now have to flock by themselves as a separate minority," remarks the Oshkosh *Northwestern* (Rep.). "They automatically read themselves out of the party," points out the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.). "They have made themselves deliberate traitors," in the opinion of the Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Another Republican paper, the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, on the other hand, believes that "in these days of independent voting, the view taken by the Republican Senators is a rather narrow and dangerous one," and the Democratic Charleston *News and Courier* agrees that the drastic action of the Republican Senators will not minimize the opposition of the insurgents. "Important legislation may be impeded and appropriations held up," suggests the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*. Besides, "there is no surer strengthening of Senator La Follette and his associates than to make martyrs of them," thinks the Democratic Boston *Post*. But if the Republican Senators insist upon doing that, suggests the Omaha *World-Herald*, "why do they retain Norris of Nebraska, and Johnson of California . . . who consistently oppose Republican policies and measures?" The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), however, concerns itself with the immediate problem when it says:

> "Now the problem is—where is this little group of homeless truants going? The Democratic party doesn't want them any more than the United States wants Emma Goldman back. The Republican party expelled them. The proposed third party has gone a-glimmering—and that's the situation."

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS AS A BLOW TO THE LEAGUE

DERISION from enemies of the League of Nations and doubt and depression among its friends followed Great Britain's summary and independent handling of the Egyptian and Sudanese crisis arising from the political assassination of Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack in Cairo last month. "Hands off Egypt," remarks the Fargo *Tribune*, is the warning Britain's Conservative press and Britain's Conservative Government give to the League and to the world. "If any one attempts to submit the matter as a subject for arbitration, it would sound the death-knell of the League of Nations," flatly declares the London *Daily Express*. And the London *Daily Mail* explains with equal bluntness that "what happens in Egypt is a domestic concern of the British Empire, and it may be as well to state plainly that the British Empire is not prepared to allow any outside interference." The British Government, London dispatches remind us, declared a sort of Monroe Doctrine concerning Egypt and the Sudan when she granted Egypt a qualified independence in 1922. This made clear that she would resent any outside interference with what she considers her rights there. In the present crisis, reports John L. Balderston in a London dispatch to the New York *World*, "the Cabinet has decided to place the League of Nations in the same category as those not permitted to interpose." Article 21 of the League Covenant, inserted by President Wilson to mollify the Senate Republicans, exempts from the supervision of the League "regional understandings such as the Monroe Doctrine," and some place Britain's relation to Egypt in this category. The London *Daily Telegraph* remarks that if the new Geneva protocol had been operative and ratified by Great Britain, the position would have been different and the question of indemnity would have been the subject of compulsory arbitration.

Further evidence of Great Britain's attitude in this matter, an Associated Press dispatch from Geneva tells us, is supplied by a British communication to the League. We read:

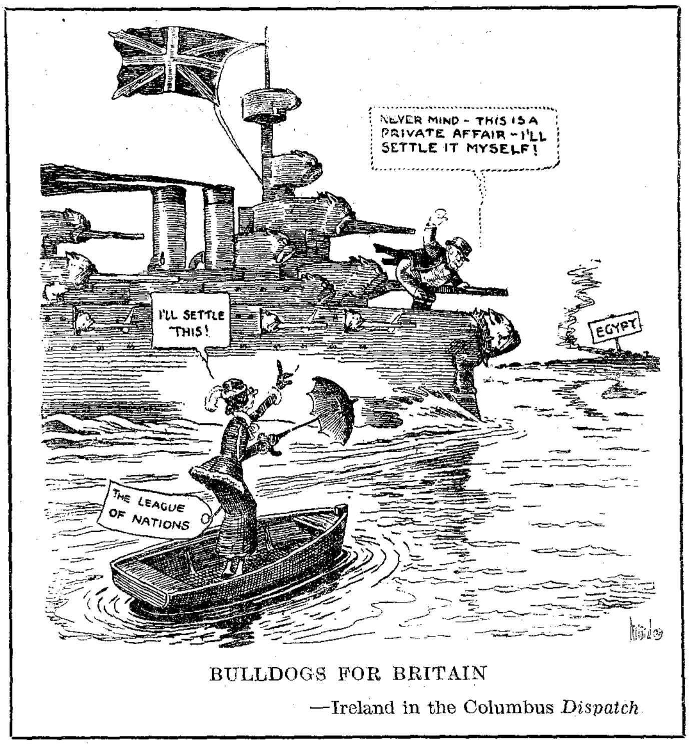
> "In an official note the British Government notified the League that if the latter's peace protocol is signed by Egypt, Great Britain will not admit the action will give the Egyptian Government the right to invoke the intervention of the League in the settlement of questions absolutely reserved by Great Britain when the British protectorate over Egypt was brought to an end.
>
> "The British communication created extraordinary interest here. It is taken to mean that Great Britain will look with an unfriendly eye upon any interference, whether it be from Egypt, the League, or any individual Government, on questions touching the Sudan, which were expressly reserved when Egypt was liberated from the protectorate.
>
> "The British note is occasioned by the fact that the protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes is open to the signatures, not only of members of the League, but also of all other States, including, presumably, Egypt."

Altho the British Government takes the stand that the League has no jurisdiction in this case, Associated Press dispatches state that Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, will personally lay before the League of Nations Council any information he may be able to give regarding the Egyptian situation. Speaking at a luncheon of the Nonconformist Union League in London last week Mr. Chamberlain said:

> "I think it is quite clear that what has occurred in Egypt does not come within the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, but out of respect and regard for the League, my colleagues have authorized me to leave England in order to attend the Council and lay before it any information I may be able to give."

Nevertheless, its friends and foes agree, the League has been dealt a damaging blow. "Britain, standard-bearer of the League on more than one occasion, has let the League down now," laments the New York *World*. As Bernard Shaw sees it, "Great Britain has destroyed the League of Nations." "Where is the much-vaunted League of Nations now?" shouts exultantly the Berlin *Tageszeitung*. Recalling Britain's ardent advocacy of the League, the Columbia *Record* notes that "as long as Great Britain's ox was doing quite well in the pasture, England was very peaceful and a strong advocate of peace." And the Kansas City *Star* exclaims sarcastically:

> "It's shocking. That's what it is. Here is England, chief friend of the League of Nations, forgetting all about its protégé and dealing with Egypt just as if there were no League Assembly and Council and Secretariat mobilized or ready to be mobilized at Geneva.


NEVER MIND - THIS IS A PRIVATE AFFAIR - I'LL SETTLE IT MYSELF!
I'LL SETTLE THIS!
EGYPT
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BULLDOGS FOR BRITAIN

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*

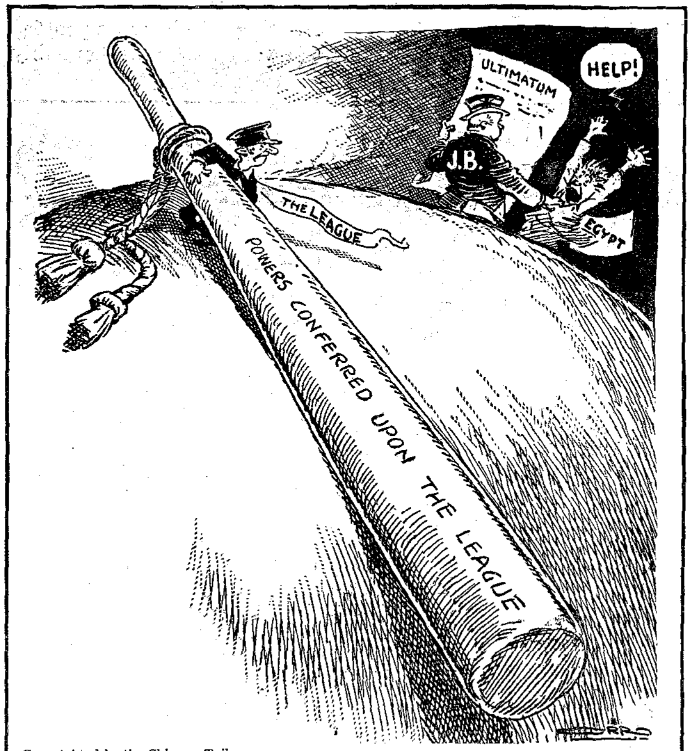
> "Doesn't His Majesty's Government understand it is pulling down the very pillars of the temple, striking a blow at the heart of civilization, breaking the heart of the world? It doesn't? Well, then, it must be dumb, the leaguers will tell the world."

Comparing England's attitude within the League to ours outside it, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* remarks:

> "England in the League and the United States outside of it take substantially the same position that in affairs of vital importance to them, the League will act advisedly in looking on, and very inexpediently in trying to 'butt in.' This was substantially Japan's position in forcing the protocol at Geneva, warning the League to let her alone if she finds it necessary to her national development to throw down the gauntlet to some other Power. In fact, France and every major Power in the League, has made it plain that in certain matters not impossible to arise, the League must keep hands off. . . .
>
> "England's Monroe Doctrine covers the Suez Canal; ours covers the Panama waterway. These greatest gates of commerce are both outside the jurisdiction of the League. It may easily be that these two Monroe Doctrines will constitute a community of interest, purpose, policy, drawing the great Republic and the great Empire into that closer accord which will be the world's most potent instrumentality for peace."

It seems that Egypt, being neither a member nor a sovereign State, can not officially bring her own case before the League. Unofficially she has done so in the protest and appeal sent to the League by the Egyptian Parliament and quoted in these pages last week. But Persia, according to a Cairo dispatch, is ready to lay the case of Egypt before the League. Former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, British correspondents report, considers it a matter for League discussion, and declares that Great Britain must eventually apply to the League for a mandate over the Sudan. In the meantime Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, has made the following brief statement:

"Under the circumstances, Egypt can not appeal to the League. Egypt is not a member and has not applied for admission. The Covenant provides that a third Power can appeal to the League in behalf of a non-member, if the peace of the world is threatened. The handling of Egypt's foreign affairs remains a domestic affair between Great Britain and Egypt."



Copyrighted by the Chicago *Tribune*

TOO WEAK TO SWING IT

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

But a British weekly, *The New Statesman*, urges Great Britain herself to lay the case before the League. Says this weekly:

"An impartial authoritative examination of the facts by the League should go far to dispel not only suspicions of our Continental critics, but misgivings of any people in this country."

Discussing the question whether Egypt's troubles can be brought before the League, the New York *Herald Tribune* says:

"The covenant in Article XI opens the door to a consideration by the League of Nations of almost any controversy between nations. Egypt is a nation in a completer sense than are some of the present members of the League. That she is qualified for membership in the League will hardly be disputed. But, whether she is able or not in her own right to address the League, Article XI says:

"'It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.'

"The Geneva authorities cite the precedent of a complaint against Greece made to the League Council last year by Turkey which was referred to Viscount Ishii for consideration, altho it was subsequently disposed of outside. The new Egyptian Government may come to terms directly with Great Britain, since the Zaglulist Parliament has just been dismissed for a month. But the question of appeal to the League remains open and will inevitably affect discussion of the recent Geneva protocol which undertook to clarify the Covenant's provisions as to compulsory international arbitration and the outlawing of war.

"Great Britain holds that the execution of the terms of her treaty of alliance with Egypt is a matter of domestic, not international, concern. She says that she gave notice some time ago that any interference with her position as the special representative in Egypt of foreign interests would be considered by her as an unfriendly act, yet Article XVI of the protocol, which Premier MacDonald approved at Geneva, says:

"'The signatory States agree that in the event of a dispute between one or more of them and one or more States which have not signed the present protocol, and are not members of the League of Nations, such non-member States shall be invited, on the conditions contemplated in Article XVII of the covenant, to submit, for the purpose of a specific settlement, to the obligations accepted by the States signatories of the present protocol.'

"Under the protocol Egypt would have to be invited to arbitrate. Furthermore, with regard to domestic questions made the cause of international disputes, the protocol provides that even if the question is judged to be domestic by the Permanent Court of International Justice and also by the League Council, this decision shall, nevertheless, 'not prevent consideration of the situation by the Council or by the Assembly under Article XI of the covenant.'

"American opinion balks at any scheme which would make domestic policies or action the subject of international inquiry and decision. In the American view the protocol unwisely extends the superstate powers of the League. The Egyptian case probably will similarly awaken British opinion to this obvious danger."

While some of our papers defend Great Britain's course in regard to the Egyptian crisis and the League, others argue that she is missing a great opportunity. "If Filipino fanatics should murder one of our officials and our Government should have to resort to severe measures to suppress a threatened insurrection, should we consent to have the League of Nations or the World Court intervene in this purely domestic matter?" asks the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, which is convinced that "there would be only one answer by our people." But the Asheville *Times* finds it "difficult to see how the League can escape some consideration of the Egyptian crisis." And in an editorial in the Newark *News*, entitled, "How Britain Can Unload Part of Her Burden," it is argued that it is to Britain's best interest to let the League consider the problems of Egypt. For "the League can protect her against the unwarranted criticism of her fellow nations, against unjustified agitation and opposition in Egypt, against the prejudice and hostility of the restless East, and against her own worse self." We read further:

"Great Britain is now being advised to submit the problems of Egypt to the League of Nations. This is not because the world is convinced that her ultimatum was unreasonable or that Egypt's counter-proposals are reasonable and practical. It does not offer the opinion that Britain ought to turn the Suez Canal or the Sudan over to Egypt, or that she ought to give Egypt complete independence in the administration of her own affairs. What is suggested is that a happier result could be obtained if Britain acted under a mandate from the League of Nations instead of carrying the responsibilities alone.

"Some of the questions, such as the protection of foreigners in Egypt, interest and involve other countries. Foreigners have felt safe under British protection in unstable countries, but, at the same time, British protection in such countries has been generous to Britain's own interests and welfare. Is this a question for Britain to answer without the check and counsel of others?

"Some of the questions, and this is more important, are moral. Foremost is the question of British prestige, and this stands for the prestige of the advanced races. General practise in past time has been to make colonies pay their dividends in the mother country. The world has been traveling away from that practise ever since the American Revolution, and it is probably true that Britain has shared the benefits of her colonial work with other nations more freely than any other empire. For this very reason the whole world has a stake in British prestige among semi-independent people.

"Britain has often complained that other nations, lacking complete information, have not been duly sympathetic and appreciative of her difficulties. The League of Nations Council offers her an opportunity to present the facts to a body concerned in the welfare of the world, which can give a moral support to the prestige of individual nations, when it is deserved, that would make it impregnable. The League can allay suspicion. Restless and prejudiced people will listen to its voice when they will not listen to the voice of a strong, interested nation. And the strong, interested nation can silence its own extremists if they know that its policy must stand the scrutiny of the rest of the world."

A CHINESE WAR HERE

THE HIP SING TONG, THE ON LEONGS, and other Chinese secret societies throughout the United States, have nineteen fewer members since the feud which began on October 8, when the twelve-year peace between the tongs was shattered by the assassination in New York of one of their members. From that time until December 1, killings of Chinese, by hatchets, knives, and revolvers, were reported from New York City, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Schenectady, Milwaukee, Detroit, Philadelphia, Newbern (N. C.), and North Arlington, New Jersey. The Hip Sing Tong, it appears, was the greater sufferer, and most of the murders occurred in New York, where each organization maintains headquarters in Chinatown. In addition to the killings, the New York *Times* is authority for the statement that there were thirty-five Chinese shooting affrays and attacks by hatchetmen throughout the United States; the Chicago *Evening Post* reports the explosion of a bomb at the door of a Chinese laundry, without injury to the two occupants, and in the New York *Herald Tribune* we read a dispatch from the State of Sonora, Mexico, telling of the deaths of five persons, including a policeman, as the result of a tong war. "Two lives for one is the slogan of the tong," says the New York *World*.

Only the Chinese participants know the reasons for a tong war, and they won't tell. At least, that is the conclusion one arrives at after reading the dozen reasons for the recent outbreak. According to *The World*, the On Leong Tong is the older, is made up chiefly of Chinese merchants, and is well financed. The Hip Sing Tong has a larger membership, consisting mostly of Chinese seamen, and laundry and restaurant workers, but has less money than its older rival.

Passing over minor and local reasons for the Oriental orgy of bloodshed, we come to the following tangible paragraph in the Chicago *Evening Post:*

> "The center of the storm seems to be around Chin Jock Lem, said to be one of the wealthiest Chinese in the United States. Lem, a former officer of the On Leong Tong, broke away, and with his numerous relatives and loyal henchmen, formed a tong of his own. Later this tong was absorbed by the Hip Sing faction, who refused to punish Lem for his disloyalty to the On Leongs."

Last February, the New York *World* adds, Chin Jock Lem was forced out, and went to Cleveland. Chin was arrested on November 9 in New York on the charge of extorting $76,000 from Wong Sing, treasurer of the Cleveland On Leongs, and of deserting with the money to the Hip Sing Tong. This, it is alleged, started the tong war. According to the New York *Times:*

> "The New York police say that Chin Jock Lem was indicted in Cleveland on July 1 last on the charge that he 'threatened to kill one Wong Sing if he did not hand over to him the title to a vast tract of land in Ohio, valued at about $76,000.'
>
> "Lem was expelled from the On Leongs after his indictment. He then joined the Hip Sings. The cause of war between the two tongs is said to have been an alleged violation by the Hip Sings of an agreement that neither tong was to admit into its membership any one who had been expelled by the other tong. Thirteen other members of the On Leongs in Cleveland were expelled at the same time as Lem, and some of them are also said to have been taken into the Hip Sings."

The most amazing thing of all, to a *Times* editorial writer, is the conference arranged by the city's Police Commissioner between himself and the leaders of the two rival tongs, and out of which came an agreement to prolong the "armistice" then in effect. Continues this writer:

> "That, to an uninitiate observer, amounts to a confession that the men making this promise were responsible for the murders already committed.
>
> "To say the least of it, this is an unusual situation. Our authorities apparently are treating with the representatives of the tongs as if they were sovereign powers, with no responsibilities except to those whom they represent."

In San Francisco, which boasts the largest Chinese settlement anywhere outside of China itself, they do things differently. Sergt. Jack Manion, of the police force, has for eighteen years been the head of the Chinatown squad. And he is credited by Lee Overman, San Francisco correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association, with having prevented for the last four years tong outbreaks resulting in murder. According to the Sergeant:

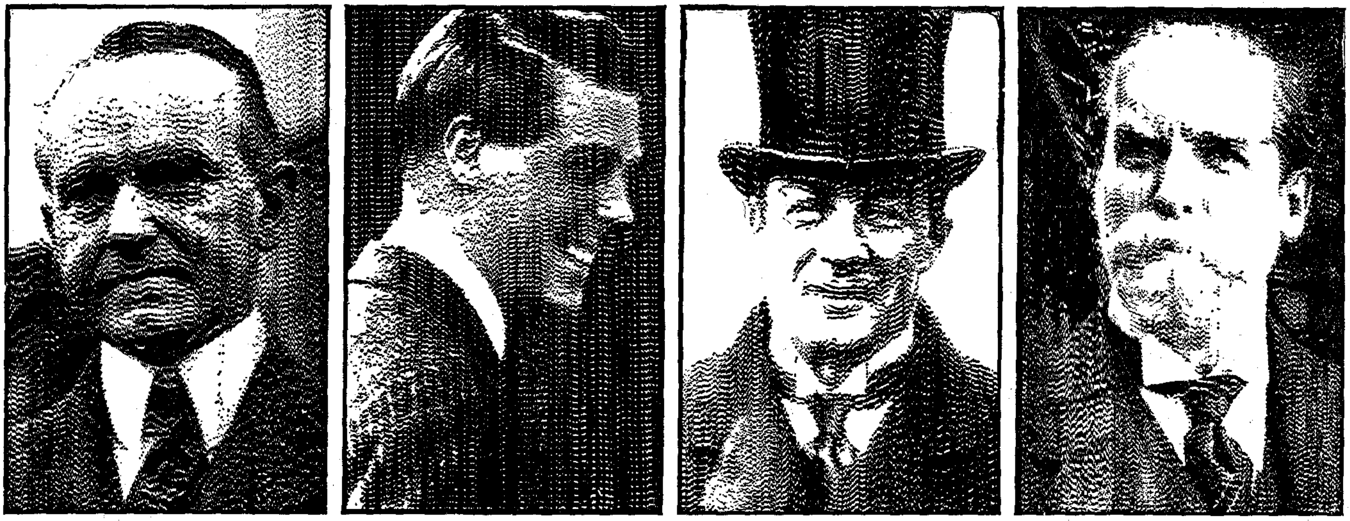
> "To start with, practically all Chinese tongs that resort to the use of gunmen are merely blackmailing organizations. Self-respecting Chinese don't belong to them. Contrary to general belief, the tongs are an American product. They did not come to us from China. They originated in California and Nevada during the early gold rush, and had their inception in the theory that might makes right.
>
> "The meaning of the word tong is 'protective society.' For a yearly fee, one tong will guarantee protection to its members against any enemies they may happen to have in a rival tong. As a side issue of their protective operations, most tongs exercise monopolies either in gambling, slave-dealing, drug-smuggling or some similar line.
>
> "All tong killings are paid murders and all tong gunmen are paid killers. In order to maintain prestige, the tongs maintain a regular pay-roll for killers in peace time. Because the officials of the tongs involved in the killings put up the price for these killings, they are more responsible for the murders than their paid killers, who get out and do their bidding. Every tong murder committed is with the full knowledge of tong officers, and for every murder they pay out cash.
>
> "Here in San Francisco, when tong wars threaten, we just make a quick call on the heads of the organizations involved. 'The first killing pulled off by one of your gunmen, we slam you in the hoosegow for murder,' we tell them.
>
> "Under the laws of every State in the Union a man who pays to have a murder committed can either be prosecuted for the slaying or as an accessory."

International Newsreel photograph

A DELEGATE TO A "PEACE" CONFERENCE

Between the Hip Sing and On Leong tongs, in New York, is searched before he is permitted to enter the conference hall.

To this broad hint to New York, Chicago, and other cities where tong murders have been committed, the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* adds that of deportation as a means of getting Chinese gunmen out of this country, and also suggests that the leaders be prosecuted. "There is no room for the parasite in this country," declares the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, and in this the Springfield *Republican* and several other newspapers agree.



Photoradiograms by courtesy of the Radio Corporation of America

THE PRESIDENT THE PRINCE THE PRIME MINISTER THE SECRETARY OF STATE

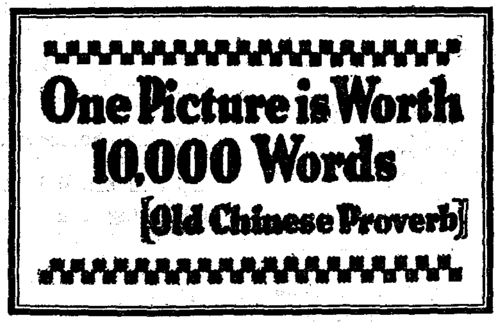
SOME OF THE FIRST PHOTORADIOGRAMS (UNRETOUCHED) SENT BY WIRELESS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES TO THE UNITED STATES

PICTURES BY RADIO

NOWADAYS ONE'S HEAD SPINS at the rapidity with which one radio feat piles on top of another. A comparatively short time ago folks were marveling at the wonder of broadcasting a single human voice to millions of persons. Only a few weeks ago a flash was relayed around the earth in five seconds—less time than it takes a man to run fifty yards. Now comes the photoradiogram, which sends photographs from London to New York in twenty minutes. "Moreover," remarks the New York *World*, "they are good pictures."

On December 1, observes the New York *Evening Post*, "transatlantic photography took its place among the miracles of communication as an established fact." Capt. Richard H. Ranger, the developer of the system and the inventor of its unique features, also says in a New York *Times* interview that facsimiles of typewritten, handwritten, and printed words, such as the proverb shown below, have been transmitted at the rate of seven words a minute, and that within a short time this rate undoubtedly will be increased to twenty words a minute, which is about the average rate of sending words by radio. Briefly, says one reporter, the engineers of the Radio Corporation of America, working in conjunction with the General Electric Company, and using the facilities of the Marconi Company of London, "have accomplished in less than two years what Alexander Bain first tried in England with the telegraph eighty-one years ago, and what scores of inventors all over the world have worked on since." It is the first practical system of speedily sending pictures across the Atlantic by wireless, says an Associated Press dispatch from London.

Not only will newspapers and magazines be able to gather foreign photographs quickly by the new method, but banks and business houses can verify signatures, police departments can transmit the finger-prints of criminals from one continent to another, actual signatures can be placed on documents, facsimiles can be sent instantaneously, and even the photographs of criminals can be wirelessed to ships at sea for identification purposes. The Radio Corporation wishes to perfect the system before announcing rates, but a rough idea of the probable cost may be arrived at from a statement by a company official that some 600 words could be sent during the time required to transmit one photograph. On this basis, at press rates, the sending of a picture would cost about $40.



One Picture is Worth
10,000 Words
[Old Chinese Proverb]

PHOTORADIOGRAM OF A PROVERB

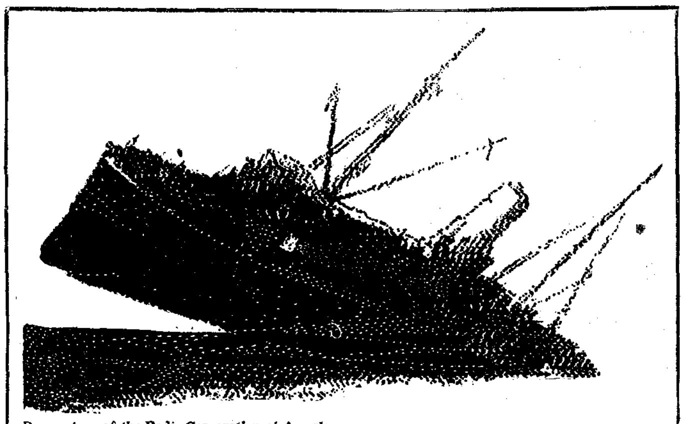
The system, while simple to radio engineers, is complicated in detail. The principle is entirely different from that of the photographs-by-telephone process, which was described in THE DIGEST for May 31. In the radio process, the picture, printed matter, or whatever is sent is photographed by the ordinary camera, and the film is developed and placed around a glass cylinder which revolves like an old-fashioned cylindrical phonograph record. The picture is now ready to be transmitted 3,000 miles across the Atlantic Ocean. To quote from a lengthy and lucid description by Thomas Steep in the New York *Tribune:*

> "Inside this glass cylinder is an incandescent lamp, the light from which is focused in a minute beam onto the photographic film as the cylinder is set in motion. As the light and dark portions of the picture are traversed by the light beam, the intensity of the ray is changed. This ever-changing beam, after having passed through the film, again is focused through another lens outside the cylinder onto the sensitive element of a photo-electric cell, a recent research laboratory development of the General Electric Company, which transforms the light waves into electrical impulses, or waves, which can be transmitted by radio much the same as a regular wireless telegraph message.
>
> "The photo-electric cell, referred to as the 'eye' of the photoradiogram transmitter, is a pear-shaped bulb about two and a half inches in diameter, which converts waves from the beam of light into electrical impulses or waves.
>
> "The bulb is coated on the inside with a highly reflecting thin film of metal, which prevents light from entering except through the window, and which also serves to insure good conductivity of the electric current. On the metalized surface of the bulb there is a deposit of a potassium compound. This surface produces a current which depends on the amount of light it receives. Thus, when brightly illuminated through the window, it gives more current than when less light passes through.
>
> "The current enters the photo-electric cell through the negative electrode or cathode, which is on the side of the bulb. The light-sensitive bulb coating gives off electrons—particles of electricity—the number depending upon the amount of light received. These electrons pass through the space to the anode,

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

or positive electrode, and complete the circuit. The amount of current depends on the number of electrons given off, dependent in turn on the amount of light admitted through the little window.

"The instant the slightest change occurs in the amount of light reaching the photo-electric cell a corresponding change in the output current of the cell takes place. In this way the 'eye' of the transmitter is able to 'see' even the tiniest light variations; in fact, the 'eye' sees and records electrically millions of different current impulses as the film sweeps by the light beam inside the cylinder.



By courtesy of the Radio Corporation of America

SATURDAY'S ENGLISH SHIPWRECK IN MONDAY'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

"In order to cover all of the original film the glass cylinder is rotated back and forth repeatedly, and in this way its entire surface is eventually exposed to the piercing light beam. The film rotates through an angle equal to the width of the picture, and the electric camera itself advances down the length of the picture one notch at a time. Thus, line upon line, the whole picture is covered.

"After the signal impulses or electric waves from the photo-electric cell pass through a series of vacuum-tube amplifiers they are fed into a modulating device ready for transmission. The electrical interpretation of the picture is then transmitted over land wires from the London laboratory to the Carnarvon, Wales, high-power transmitting station of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd. Here the electric impulses on the land wire operate small relays, which turn on and off the high-value currents flowing from the 200-kilowatt generator to the radio antenna system. This high-power electrical energy leaving the antenna in interrupted impulses, similar to dots and dashes of the telegraph code, creates the ether waves which carry the picture through space, 3,000 miles to the receiving station at Riverhead, Long Island. There the Radio Corporation's operator tunes in to the Carnarvon station. Instead of dots and dashes which he can read, he receives an undecipherable series of impulses. These pass through a bank of vacuum-tube amplifiers, and are then sent by land wire to the laboratory of the Radio Corporation in Broad Street, New York.

"Here this unintelligible code, carrying the photograph, is translated back into black and white, recording the original picture much in the style of a stippled engraving.

"The picture is reproduced in duplicate at the receiver, both on a paper record and on a photographic film. The paper upon which the record is made is wrapt about a rotating cylinder, which in size and appearance much resembles the early type wax phonograph record.

"A specially constructed fountain-pen bears against this just as the needle of the phonograph does on a record. The pen is attached to an electrically controlled lever in such a way that every impulse of electrical current which passes through the magnet coils of the relay lever draws the pen to the surface of the paper, making a fine ink mark. The photographic record is made on an ordinary camera film inside a specially constructed camera, a beam of light playing upon the film in place of the pen upon the paper. This is developed as any film and as many prints can be made from it as desired."

This writer then traces the new process back to its inception:

"The genesis of the present invention, according to Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation, is traceable to a suggestion by Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation, that radio would soon make it possible to transmit the whole front page of a London newspaper to New York without the necessity of sending each word.

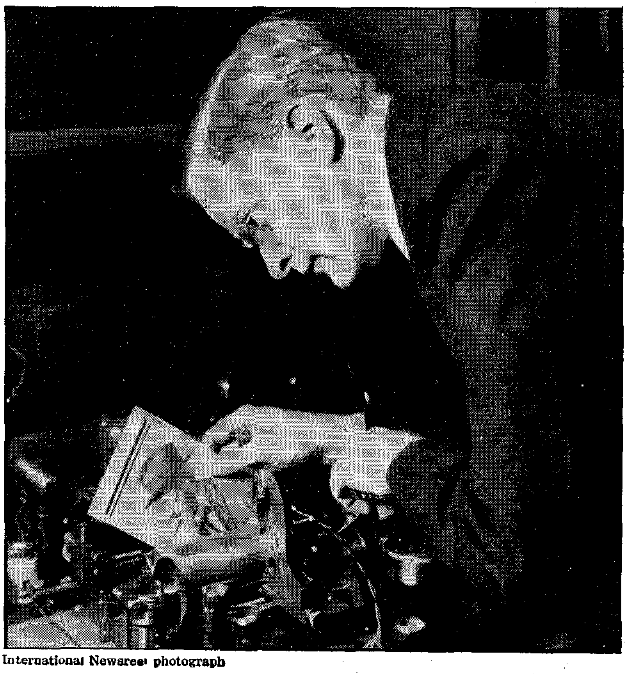
"Provided with the research equipments of the General Electric Company, the Radio Corporation, and its allied interests, the inventors began their experiments with dots and dashes. They evolved a crude instrument by which dots and dashes were made to produce peculiar lines and dots on a cylinder. But the cylinder was as big around as a barrel and the lines and dots produced by a photographer's air brush were a blotch. The instrument was worked over a distance of 200 miles. The fact that it worked at all encouraged the inventors to persist.

"The barrel-like cylinder was reduced until it was not much larger than a man's wrist, and the air brush, which spluttered ink, was replaced by a delicate pen. Meantime the photographic apparatus used in the transmission of pictures by wire was adapted for wireless use as an added precaution. Several weeks ago the invention began to reproduce pictures with such distinctness that success was assured.

"Eager to get into action, Mr. Ranger, in New York, decided to take advantage of the 'clear air' on this side of the Atlantic on Thanksgiving Day by sending a picture of President Coolidge. The picture, the first to be sent across the ocean by air, was received in London in the form of dots and dashes, but as London had no apparatus for receiving the picture itself the dots and dashes were relayed back to New York and were received in the company's office in picture form while the picture was still being sent; that is, the first part of the President's picture had gone to London and back and was visible in New York before the last part of it had been sent. The two instruments—one receiving and the other sending—stood side by side and both the picture being sent and the part of the picture being received were visible at the same time."

The full extent of the accomplishment, in General Harbord's opinion, can not yet be foreseen. But, he adds: "It is not too much to suggest that the transmission of pictures across the world will play an important part in promoting world peace by making closer neighbors of peoples living on opposite sides of the earth." In the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"'One picture,' to quote the motto which was sent from London, 'is worth 10,000 words.' How much less ten thousand words will be worth in cable tolls when it is possible to send them photographically, and how much more that will mean for news-gathering and transmission, world public opinion, and international comity is a subject upon which one can only speculate. It may be a moment second only in importance to the day in 1858 when the first signals were received over the first Atlantic cable."



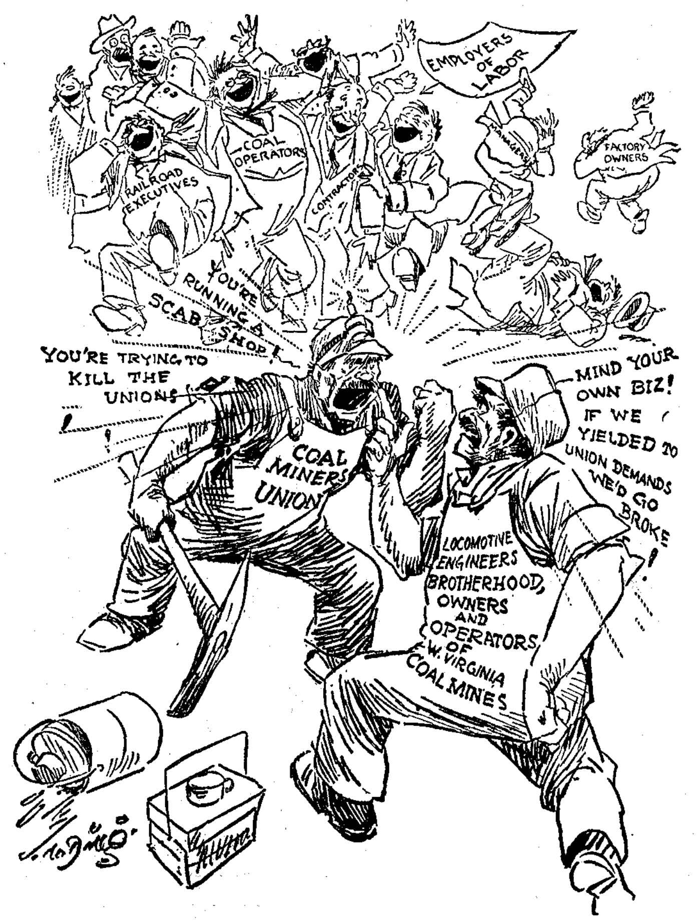
International Newsreel photograph

THE DEVELOPER OF THE NEW PROCESS

Capt. Richard H. Ranger, one of the Radio Corporation's engineers, examining a photoradiogram as it comes off the cylinder.

A UNION WAR OVER UNION LABOR

TWO OF THE GREATEST UNIONS IN AMERICA—the United Mine Workers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—are engaged in a tug-of-war. The Brotherhood, headed by Warren S. Stone, is said by the Manchester *Union* to be the richer organization, while the miners boast the larger membership. The Mine Workers, with John L. Lewis at their head, however, are affiliated with the powerful American Federation of Labor, while the railroad brotherhoods stand alone. Both principals in the present fight, which started last April, own and direct many financial, industrial, and commercial enterprises. Besides being at the head of the Engineers' Brotherhood, Mr. Stone is chairman of the board of directors of the Coal River collieries, which lie in West Virginia and Kentucky.


EMPLOYERS OF LABOR
FACTORY OWNERS
COAL OPERATORS
RAILROAD EXECUTIVES
CONTRACTORS
YOU'RE RUNNING A SCAB SHOP!
YOU'RE TRYING TO KILL THE UNIONS
MIND YOUR OWN BIZ! IF WE YIELDED TO UNION DEMANDS WE'D GO BROKE!
COAL MINERS UNION
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS BROTHERHOOD, OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF W. VIRGINIA COAL MINES

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THE FIRST GOOD LAUGH THEY'VE HAD IN YEARS

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Among the accusations made against the mining company in the numerous accounts of its tribulations published in the newspapers are refusal to pay the union scale, rejecting the check-off plan of collecting union dues, operating on a non-union basis, hiring armed guards, excluding union organizers, evicting striking miners and their families from their rented homes, and discharging miners for joining the union. In view of these facts, and as a "further constructive effort," the Committee on Boycotts of the American Federation of Labor, at their recent El Paso conference, unanimously adopted a resolution, of which the following recommendation is a part:

> "That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to exercise its good offices to secure a settlement of this unfortunate controversy at the earliest possible date; that in the event of failure of such negotiations the Executive Council be instructed to advise the membership of the American Federation of Labor of all the facts in the premises."

According to an El Paso dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> "Advising the membership of 'all the facts in the premises' is a euphemism for a boycott. To warn the organized workers of the United States that Mr. Stone is unfair to union labor in his capacity as director of the Coal River collieries would be followed by the withdrawal of trade unions from association in all capacities with the engineers' financial enterprises, such as banks and mines, according to leaders of the Federation."

Following the meeting, Mr. Lewis, of the Mine Workers, commented on the adoption of the resolution as follows:

> "The refusal of the Coal River collieries to deal with the United Mine Workers of America and employ union men in its mines has been a scandal to the entire organized labor movement of this country; it appears that he prefers to continue to profess trade union principles and at the same time employ scab labor in the mines of his company."

There is nothing new or original about these contentions of the United Mine Workers; they are usually made in one form or another during every coal strike; but it is out of the ordinary, several editors remark, for one noted exponent of unionism to say such harsh things to another. While Mr. Stone, a union head who employs non-union labor, defends what is sometimes referred to as "the capitalistic position," observes the Boston *Herald,* "as a union leader he presents the Brotherhood's demands to the Railway Labor Board, and states that whether the railroads of the country earn any profits for their stockholders or not, the wages must be paid." As the Newark *News* sees the situation:

> "What the American Federation of Labor in effect says to President Stone of the Brotherhood, in demanding that he unionize the coal-mines, is this:
>
> "'You must either pay more for the mining and loading of your coal than you can get for the coal in the market, or you will be blacklisted by union labor, so far as the Federation controls union labor.'
>
> "Faced with the competition of non-union mines, which by reason of lower labor costs are able to undersell union mines in a slack coal market, the Brotherhood mines, as they are called, have sought to persuade their union miners to accept wage rates which would enable them to resume operation. This being refused, non-union miners have now been brought in to start the mines upon a wage basis that would enable them to operate, which, as Mr. Stone has pointed out, they could not do when the union wage scales required them to pay $1.63 a ton for getting out and loading coal that could not be sold for more than $1.50 a ton."

Another defender of the Brotherhood official is the Nashville *Banner,* which says from its vantage point near the coal-mines:

> "Mr. Stone contends that Mr. Lewis is laboring under the misapprehension that the coal-mining industry is being run solely for the benefit of the United Mine Workers of America. He also claims that it is only just that investors should get a fair return for their money. The coal operators have said the same things a thousand times in the course of the last six years or so. Whether the claim is just or not, it ought to convince the more sober and intelligent members of the mine-workers' organization that there is another side than their own to the question of wages they have been debating with such vehemence for so many years."

There are some editors who, while defending neither Mr. Lewis nor Mr. Stone, are philosophical over the present complex state of union labor's affairs. Says the New York *Herald Tribune,* for example:

> "What has happened is really very simple. The 'war chests' of earlier days, raised by the unions to enable them to fight their battles with the capitalists, have become important aggregations of capital themselves, and are beginning to follow the usual history of capital accumulations.
>
> "The unions are here to stay, but the philosophy upon which they are apt to conduct their disputes appears to be facing a considerable alteration in coming years."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Well, if calamity comes now it won't be radicalamity.—*Canton Repository.*

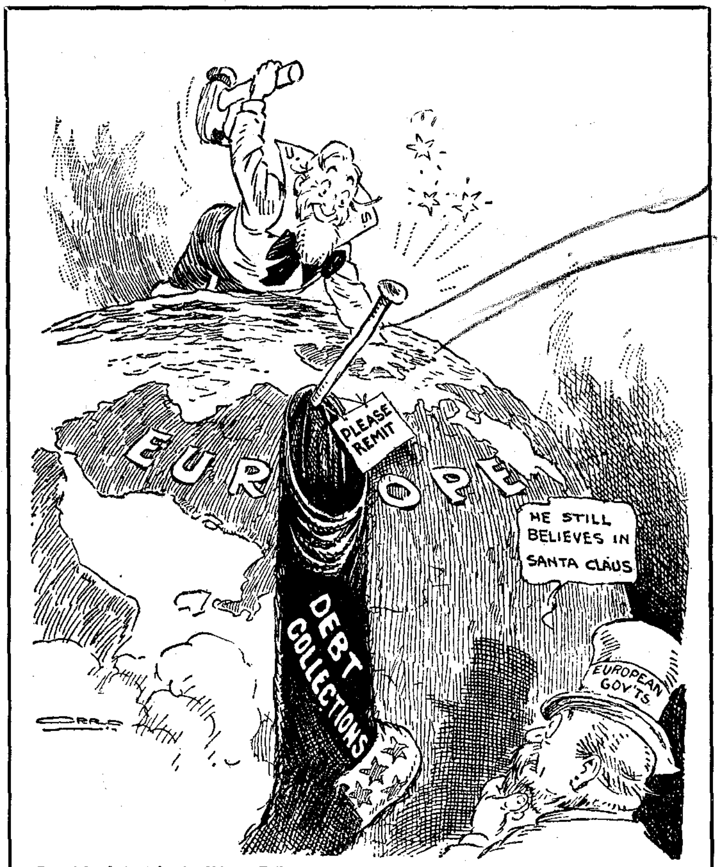
Reckless drivers may be entitled to liberty—but not license.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The worst thing about the itch for office is that election may make it settle in the palms.—*Macon News.*

The way it works out is this: The more time-saving devices a race accumulates, the less leisure.—*Detroit News.*

In a short session Congress will hardly have the necessary time in which to pass unnecessary legislation.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The question now confronting the country is whether Charley Dawes really needs any outside assistance in getting himself sworn into office.—*Detroit News.*



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SOON BE TIME TO HANG UP OUR STOCKING AGAIN

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Piety alone may build a church, but it takes rivalry to erect the fine ones.—*Albany (Ore.) Herald.*

The two most influential ladies are the one on the dollar and Mrs. Grundy.—*Martins Ferry (Ohio) Times.*

Some philanthropists don't even let their right hands know where their left hands got it.—*Muskogee Phoenix.*

If the meek inherit the earth any time soon, they'll inherit debt enough to keep them that way.—*Paterson News.*

There is such a thing as letting an inventor go too far. One has developed a self-playing saxophone.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

As we understand the narcotic proceedings at Geneva, it's the other fellow's opium trade that is reprehensible.—*Columbia Record.*

"I have always found joy in hard work," says a steel manufacturer, who also receives an annual salary of $150,000.—*Detroit News.*

An old well has recently been uncovered in Fleet Street. Not a moment too soon when you consider what is usually to be found at the bottom of a well.—*Punch.*

As the Governor of Wyoming said to the Governor of Texas, "What are we going to wear at the inaugural?"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Scientist says that in a hundred years there will be nothing in the world to laugh at. Won't there be any scientists?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The discovery that the cross-word puzzle dates back to 2000 B. C. doubtless accounts for the obsolete words in the modern ones.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Among the year's spectacular feats of strength let us not overlook Calvin's remarkable performance in getting a fainting elephant back on its feet.—*Detroit News.*

An Austrian recommends the use of a scrubbing-brush on corpulent bodies to remove fat. Its vigorous application to a floor might accomplish the same result.—*New York Evening World.*

How to get rich: manufacture something people don't need.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

The midnight oil is now burned in the transmission instead of the lamp.—*Claude (Texas) News.*

One thing may be said for illiteracy—it protects some folks from some sorts of literature.—*Pontiac Press.*

It's a funny system that provides publicity for taxpayers and none for tax dodgers.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

What the world needs is an anesthetic that won't wear off entirely until the surgeon is paid.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

Dr. Carver of Tuskegee can make sixty-five different things out of a peanut, but we doubt if he could make anything out of a peanut politician.—*Columbia Record.*

When a man starts singing his own praises it's pretty sure to be a solo.—*Lake County (Ind.) Times.*

Women Governors aren't new, but these two will be first to draw the pay direct.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

A good road costs thirty thousand a mile, not counting subsequent funeral expenses.—*Schenectady Gazette.*

If everybody works in heaven, as Doyle says, we shall insist upon being an efficiency expert.—*Springfield Sun.*

Paradoxically, the Russian Government might be recognized if it changed itself beyond recognition.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The cross-word puzzle is the first thing that has convinced some people that an education really pays.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

After La Follette came through the national voting machine there wasn't anything left but the squeal.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Having discovered how easy it is to borrow money from us, perhaps the nations of Europe will hereafter see the folly of fighting to take it away from each other.—*Columbia Record.*

Common sense is undefinable. The only thing that may be said of it with certainty is that it is not common.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

It must be disappointing to the would-be athlete to spend four years in college, and have nothing to show for it but an education.—*Detroit News.*

While interested in the statement that France can now "stand alone," we would be more cheered by the news that she could now pay a loan.—*Columbia Record.*

The future of the Liberal party will be watched with keen interest by scientists. They feel that another split will go a long way to solving the problem of the division of the atom.—*Punch.*

A Baltimore man advances the thought that the Ten Commandments were never meant to bind the Gentiles. That seems to be the general impression among the Gentiles.—*Columbia Record.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

From the London *Graphic*

BRITAIN'S PICTURESQUE EGYPTIAN CAMEL CORPS, IN SILHOUETTE ON A RIDGE OF SANDY DESERT

BRITAIN'S EGYPTIAN TRUSTEESHIP

THE DEEP-LAID CONSPIRACY behind the killing of Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack, by an organized gang of assassins in the streets of the capital of Egypt, is declared by various British editors to have been directed against the foundations of order in Egypt. It was not from the Sudan, which as Governor-General he so admirably administered, that the danger came, remarks the London *Times*, for there he was secure in the trust and attachment of a population whose thoughts and gathering hopes he knew as few could know them, and for whom his personal authority was something real and intimate. The danger that overtook him at last came from Egypt, it is insisted, and he, as commander-in-chief of the Egyptian Army, was as far as any one man could be the guardian of Egyptian security. In his person the trust Great Britain still holds for Egypt was most clearly exprest, according to this daily, which adds:

"Just because Sir Lee Stack by his personal character had won the loyalty of the Egyptian Army and the deep respect of the people of the Sudan he was chosen as a victim. King Fuad and Zaglul Pasha have exprest their deep regret at the crime. They realize its grave significance. They can not but be aware that such an act threatens the stability of that social order with which the politicians of Egypt have been so recklessly playing in their pursuit of power. This dark conspiracy was hatched in an atmosphere of sordid intrigue. The Sudan and the Army were unscrupulously used as pawns in the political game. The revolutionary spirit was cultivated in and out of Parliament. The chief personalities concerned have played with fire. The Sirdar, their chief defender, is the victim. We here mourn the untimely death of a gallant British gentleman. The Sudan, which he loved, will be plunged in sorrow. For Egypt, and for all who care for Egypt, this is an occasion not for mourning only, but for very grave concern."

Meanwhile, Cairo press dispatches report that the Egyptian Government has acceded to all the British demands made as the result of the assassination of Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack, and this feature of the situation is treated extensively in the earlier pages of the previous issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. In the judgment of the London *Daily Telegraph*, personal, local and even national questions have been superseded by matters of wider importance arising through the assassination, and it goes on to review Britain's place in Egypt:

From the London *Graphic*

A CAMEL COP

The Camel Corps, which is officered by the British, polices the whole of the great Egyptian Desert, and is said to be dreaded by would-be law-breakers.

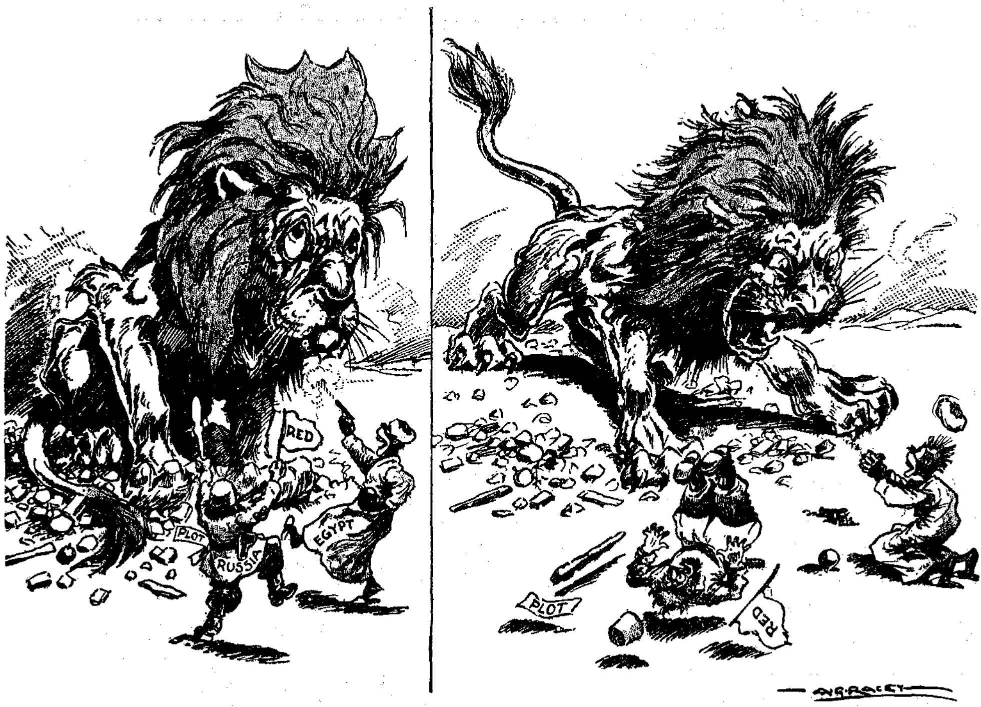
"The preservation of order in Egypt vitally concerns the interests not merely of those States which are directly and largely concerned in trade there, but of all those peoples who depend for their through Asiatic trade upon the maintenance of communications in that country. They were not invited to take any responsibility for the large measure of democracy which Great Britain extended to Egypt; their opinions were not asked. Alone, and somewhat intolerant of outside suggestion, we once again were guilty of the unwisdom of granting representative government to a race which had shown no capacity whatever to govern itself, and of which every tradition and experience indicated the permanence of that incapacity. Can we wonder that the other civilized Powers are becoming restive? As a mere debating point it may, of course, be effective to remind our foreign critics that for forty years they taunted us continually with the non-fulfilment of the pledge which we have now redeemed—to their confusion. We made Egypt and made the field of their prosperity. But they continued to call for the evacuation which we had promised. For many reasons certain other nations bore us a grudge for having been able and willing to carry out a strong policy of enforced peace after they had vainly exhausted the resources of an ill-adapted diplomacy which the Turks and the Egyptians countered with ease and confidence."

But *The Daily Telegraph* refuses to take advantage of the occasion "for scoring cheaply off old rivals," because it realizes that the Egyptian situation has become one of the grave questions of the Old World, and it must be dealt with "not as an African, or an Asiatic, or even as a European problem, but as an affair in which the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere and large interests in America also are involved." As trustees for others, this newspaper insists that the British can not allow the common weal of the Eastern Mediterranean and the right of transit to Asia to be from time to time hazarded by the incapacity of Egypt to govern herself, and it is further averred:

"The other nations, whose rights we profess to guarantee, whatever their previous action may have been, are justified in expecting that we, who possess for Egypt a mandate—unrecognized indeed in Geneva, but of more serious importance to the world than all the other mandates put together which the Paris Conference so light-heartedly created—will perform the obligations of that unwritten trust or allow foreigners to secure the interests of their own nationals.

"Not long before his death, Colonel Roosevelt—than whom we never had a warmer or a plainer-spoken friend—came to us from a visit to Egypt, and in his tense, short-bitten phrase he told us that there were but two courses open to us in Egypt—'govern or get out.' Some resentment was then shown at this frank criticism, but time has shown the wisdom of his judgment. Our responsibility has not been lessened, but greatly increased by our grant of autonomy. We are trustees for the whole body of foreign interests in Egypt as much to-day as when, through our advisers and the Agent-General, we could intervene effectively whenever the Egyptian Government seemed likely to act unwisely. Our position, of course, became more difficult when our privileges of intervention were to some extent abandoned, but the responsibility remains unaltered."

The British have no reason to quarrel with the French, Italians or Greeks, who may call upon them to "govern or get out," says this journal, for Britain's taking hold in Egypt has been throughout her own doing and her deliberate choice. If the British fail to maintain the just interests of these other nations in Egypt, it adds, "they will, themselves, intervene and the position in the Delta will become seven times worse than it is now." To continue this recital:



THE LIMIT REACHED, OR A WARNING TO OTHERS

"The patient, forbearing, long-suffering British lion becomes fed up at last."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

"The French have never really acquiesced in the result of their Government's refusal to cooperate with us in 1882; and they maintain to this day a remarkable influence that—to take only one notorious example—is as wide-spread as the distribution of places of archeological interest. They have never forgotten or forgiven the timid policy of Freycinet, and we are the last people to blame them for protecting interests should we prove inadequate. The Greeks, tho their military strength is at the moment at a low ebb, have both traditional and industrial interests in Egypt, and the mere numbers that they could call up in Egypt are greater than the possible rally of any other foreign nation. The Italians are in a better position than any other Power to make their protest effective. Their tenure of Tripoli along the flank of Egypt gives them a *point d'appui* which has for some time been causing the Egyptians grave anxiety, and if the English shirk their duties—which God forbid—there can be no doubt that Rome will be ready to assume them."

The Daily Telegraph then says flatly that the hot-headed action and persistent hostility of Zaglul Pasha in all matters concerning his country's trustees has been "in no small measure to blame for this latest harvest of violence . . . little as the old man may actually have intended to encourage the spirit of assassination." Of course the Zaglulist Government is not implicated in the murder, declares the Manchester *Guardian*, and it has grieved and shocked the aged Prime Minister. Yet it can not be ignored as a symptom of the extreme bitterness that prevails among a wild section of Egyptians against our country, and it is further explained:

"This bitterness is to a great extent unjustified. It has peculiarly little force when directed against our rule in the Sudan, for that vast area was never prosperous until we took it in hand; it is not Egyptian in population and it has never been controlled by Egypt. Nevertheless, altho we may pride ourselves on having worked well for Egypt and her southern neighbor, and on having further work to do, we have to remember that our present status on the Nile is highly unsatisfactory, and that until it is defined anew we may expect bitterness and outrages to recur. We have already given up much of our authority—as we were pledged to do. We no longer have either the right or the power to use a 'strong hand,' and if we tried we should merely convert Cairo into the Dublin of four years ago. As the events of last week showed, Zaglul Pasha is busy with internal complications among his countrymen. We should support him by regularizing with the least possible delay our status in his country."

This newspaper notes that the assassination happened just as Premier Zaglul Pasha had been prevailed upon for the second time since June not to resign his office, and Cairo was about to "subside into an uneasy and transient peace." It tells us then that:

"The difficulties from which Zaglul recently extricated himself for the moment were almost all internal, and grew out of his differences with the King and the unsatisfactory manner in which the Civil Service is being conducted. But that is now Egypt's own affair. We only touch her at certain specific points. Unfortunately at each of these points violent friction occurs, and may become more violent unless a new arrangement is reached. Hitherto we have generally refused to reach new arrangements until the Egyptians by violence had persuaded us that the time for inaction was over. It would be tragic if this error were now repeated. For we have the strongest reasons for being proud of what we have done in the Sudan and in Egypt. And we have much more to do. But our position, as now defined, is vague, anomalous, and impossible to justify."

"CHRONIC REVOLUTION" IN BRAZIL

PERMANENT UNREST has been the bane of Brazil for the past two years, according to some neutral observers, who deplore this "chronic revolution" as very harmful to the progress of the country aspiring to play the part of a new United States in the Southern hemisphere. We are also told that, altho the Federal Government was able to quell the revolt of Sao Paulo in July, nevertheless large bodies of rebels succeeded in running the blockade and taking with them huge stores of ammunitions and arms. With these they were able to wage continuous warfare on the government troops along the banks of the Parana River and the Paraguay border. The resistance of these rebel troops is said by some to have encouraged rebellion in other parts of the country. Thus we read of an outbreak in Manaos on the Amazon River, while Rio de Janeiro, the capital, was actually threatened, tho the authorities succeeded in forestalling an uprising by wholesale arrests and imprisonment of Army and Navy leaders involved in the plot.

We learn from the press also that the crew of one of the two chief battleships of Brazil, the *Sao Paulo*, rose against their officers, opened fire on the fortresses that defend the port and, setting out to sea, reached Montevideo. There the Uruguay Government interned the mutineers while it restored the battleship to the Brazilian Navy. A certain degree of censorship is said to have prevented Brazilian editors at times from presenting their case as to the causes of the disturbances in the country, but exceptions to this rule have been frequent of late. Thus the Recife *Epoca* remarks:

> "The politicians' game now being played at Rio is exasperating the people to such an extreme that any unconstitutional movement, if successful, and capable of insuring order and progress, would be welcome.
>
> "Much has been said about the discontent prevailing in the southern States and of their contributing too much to the expenses of the Federal Government, and of their desire of having more to say in their local affairs. But however powerful these motives may be, they would not have created the actual state of unrest, especially since a free hand has been granted to Sao Paulo in the matter of coffee export regulation and control. A stronger evil than localism is at the root of the movement shaking the foundations of the Republic. We refer to the Presidential aspirations of many petty politicians who are bitterly arrayed against one another in the race for position in the Presidential contest of 1926."

According to the Sao Paulo *Combate*, "if the energy wasted by all the revolutionists and would-be insurgents had been employed in developing the country, Brazil would at this time be far in the lead in moral and material progress on this continent." But it was reserved for a foreigner, ex-President Brum of Uruguay, to diagnose with originality Brazil's inclination to take up arms. The Montevideo *Dia* quotes this former chief executive as saying:

> "Brazil can not be altogether criticized for adopting militaristic features. They are the natural sequence of circumstances involving the whole world. Up to a few years ago the conquest of one country by another was not an irreparable evil, the conquered ejecting the invader as soon as he could. But modern warfare changes this condition and contemporary weapons assure their possessors of permanent superiority over the vanquished.
>
> "Brazil is the American republic that was most directly menaced by Germany and that was open to German attack. In more than one instance she felt that the Monroe Doctrine was not sufficient to protect her. Hence the creation of military preparedness, and the apparent bellicose tendency of an important section of the Brazilian people."

Having no outside foe to face, we are told by this informant, Brazilians fight among themselves at home, and this fighting may eventually lead them into a graver crisis. But the pessimism of Uruguay's ex-President is not shared by the Rio correspondent of the Buenos Aires *Prensa*, who writes:

> "No country has been more calumniated than Brazil. Let us state frankly that no nation can subsist without some sort of protection, and a nation like Brazil, with eight and a half million square kilometers, with thirty-four million inhabitants, divided in some instances by three thousand miles of impenetrable tropical jungle, faces a problem unparalleled anywhere in the world. To connect the immensity of Brazil's territory, the merchant fleet amounts to only 626,000 tons, with a wholly inadequate naval protection.
>
> "Let us take the Manaos rebellion for example. The Government had to subdue a revolt occurring at a point fifteen hundred miles away from Rio, where the fleet is stationed. To reach Manaos, the government gunboats and cruisers had to navigate the Amazon River up-stream without military or naval bases at hand, or any place to replenish their ships."

The Brazilian Cabinet is reported by this correspondent to be struggling valiantly against almost overwhelming odds. Military operations are said to be proceeding against the different rebel groups with great energy, and a strong call has been made to the twenty States of the Union to lend their aid in reforming and expanding the Navy. It is claimed in this appeal that if the Navy is not improved and enlarged now, circumstances might arise in which failure to have done this would forever cripple the country.

The Rio *Brazilian American* issues a warning of the great danger involved in the hostility constantly shown toward the Rio authorities by the State of Sao Paulo, and it adds:

> "The State of Sao Paulo contributed over 52 per cent. of the total Federal income. Of the forty-eight States of the United States, which is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, economic power in the world, forty-five States present lower receipts, one has a similar revenue, and two are ahead. Sao Paulo exports 55 per cent. of Brazil's total exports."

The *Nova Era* asserts that failure to reduce the cost of living, the permanent slump of foreign exchange, the increasing budget deficits, and the present Government's lack of fiscal policy are responsible for the sympathy with which armed movements against the Government are viewed in the whole country. It asserts that:

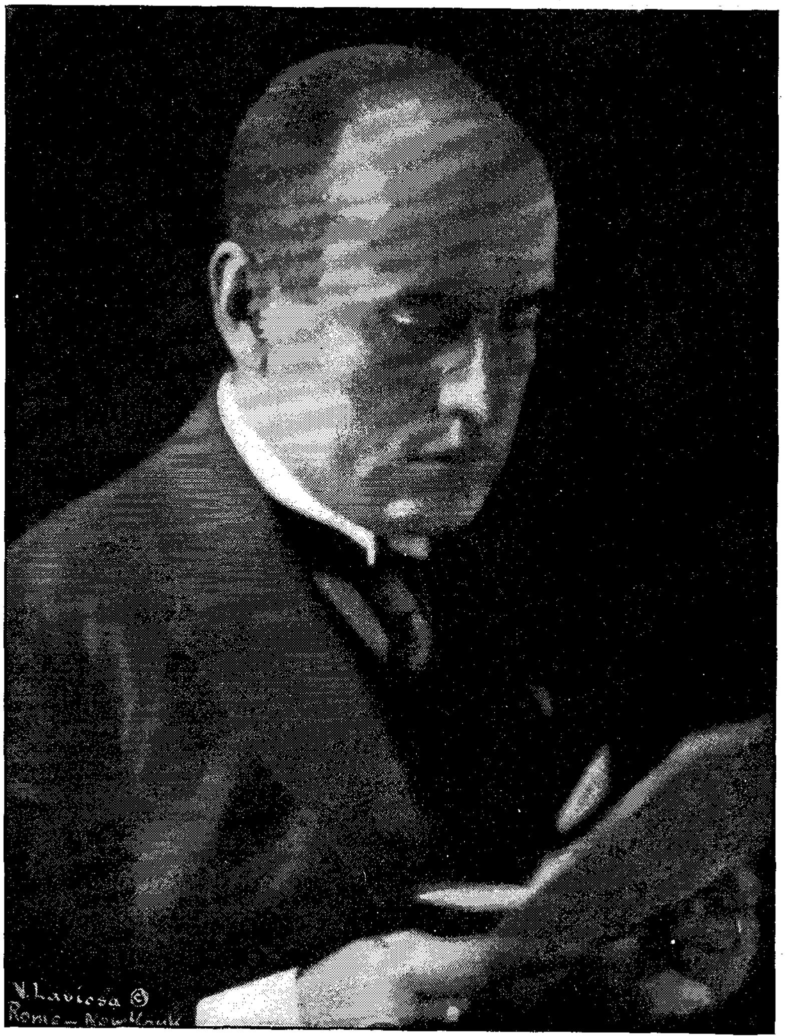
> "It is nearly twelve years since our Government began a disastrous course of unbalanced budgets. Deficit after deficit has been met with emergency loans, floating indebtedness and discredit everywhere. It is not by the use of force that the country's sentiment will be placated. Let the Government end unemployment, let it protect the laboring classes, support social reforms and grant subsidies to national industries. These arms would have more effect than rifles and machine-guns. A well-fed stomach will never fight so desperately as a hungry one. Our unrest is a purely physiological process and should be treated as such by men a little more brainy than the ones we now have at Rio."

The probable results of Brazilian disturbances are of the greatest moment to British stockholders, says a contributor to *The Edinburgh Review* (London), who tells us their commercial and municipal interests in the State of Sao Paulo may be adequately described as paramount. This writer, Lewis Spence, alludes to reasonable and businesslike suggestions in the report of the recent British Financial Mission to Brazil, and he proceeds:

> "These are of too intricate and technical a nature to be outlined here, and it must suffice to say that they generally imply a policy of national retrenchment. With all due respect, Brazil has, indeed, been much too happy-go-lucky in her national financial undertakings. She has not been called 'the Land of Extravagance' and 'the spoiled child of Europe' without good cause. She has been able to procure funds from Europe merely for the asking, and, where doubts were occasionally exprest, she has pointed to the great natural resources of her vast provinces, as if these were treasure-houses over-brimming with readily negotiable securities, rather than sources requiring the intervention of almost illimitable capital before they could be regarded as having any actual value. With the individual Brazilian 'success' does not imply so much the making as the spending of money. Nor do Brazil's most able minds willingly concern themselves with commercial operations other than the mechanical drawing of dividends accruing from concessions in landed property."

FASCISM'S FADING BRILLIANCE

GREAT THINGS were promised by and expected from the Fascist Revolution two years ago, we are told, and its first anniversary was celebrated with noisy demonstrations of enthusiasm in every town and province of Italy. But this year no such celebration took place, it appears, because, as the Rome correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* remarks, national enthusiasm for the Fascist Government and régime has considerably diminished. The reason given for this is first the revelation to the public by the assassination of the Socialist Deputy Matteotti that Fascism was "not only intolerant, but on a dangerous path," for it had in its ranks "men near Mussolini himself, who were not worthy of the nation's confidence and not fit to hold the high posts they occupied." Other causes also contributed to the national disappointment regarding the ability of Mussolini or of Fascism to carry out all it promised, according to this informant, who continues:



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"WE ARE AMONG THOSE WHO ARE RISING"

Declares Mussolini, the Fascist leader, who is shown in this previously unpublished photograph in one of his quieter moments.

"Perhaps Mussolini and the Fascist leaders had promised far more than they could perform. The nation was tired of an impotent Parliament which was to be replaced by something better. Signor Mussolini has found that he could not abolish it, any more than he could abolish the Constitution and the Monarchy, and on the other hand the drastic laws against the press and the high-handed acts of many local leaders, degenerating, it is alleged, into local tyranny, have caused further disappointment. Parliament to-day can meet, but it is crippled by the absence of the entire Opposition, because Fascism is intolerant of all criticism, and the Opposition members claim that they have no guaranties of personal immunity. The Chamber, therefore, is reduced to a one-sided body, only the Fascist members and a few Liberals being present."

Instead of remaining in Rome for the celebration of the second anniversary of the march on the capital, we are advised that Mussolini went to Milan, where he made a speech "defying his adversaries more than ever," and in the course of which he said:

"I have the proud belief that if we are allowed to labor in peace during the next five or ten years Italy will be in a position to lead the civilization of the world. In Europe there are those who are rising and falling. We are among those who are rising. Each one ought to be a soldier in the great army, each ought to take on himself his own responsibility, and each ought to feel himself in brotherly union with all other Italians who love and support each other, and march to a sure and great future."

The chief feature of the second anniversary celebration, according to Rome press dispatches, were the ceremonies consequent upon the taking the oath of allegiance to the King by some 250,000 Black Shirts, most of whom participated in the Fascists' march on Rome two years ago, and who were later formed into a National Militia, becoming an integral part of the nation's armed forces. The Manchester *Guardian* is imprest by the fact that when the Italian Parliament reassembled in November after a vacation of five months the Opposition parties held to their repeated declaration that they would take no part in it under existing conditions, and this newspaper goes on to say:

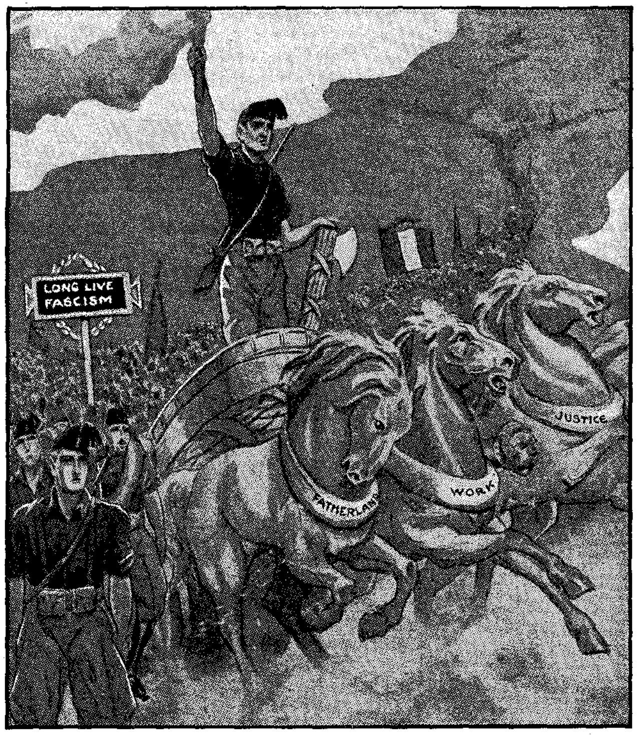
"The Chamber thus consists, for the moment, of the 250 Fascist members and the hundred or so of ex-Combatants and Right-wing Liberals who form together the Government majority. The allegiance of these 'flanking' parties has, however, virtually gone, and there are signs of breaches even in the Fascist ranks. On November 4, at the celebration of Victory Day, the 'Italia Libera' group of ex-Combatants, headed by General Garibaldi, was fired on by Fascists, and there were similar incidents in many other towns. The ex-Combatants' Association, after investigation, declared that the Fascist party organized these outrages. Signor Viola and Signor Ponzio, two Fascist deputies and prominent leaders of the Association, left the party. The Opposition parties have declared that the present Parliament is unconstitutional and have demanded fresh elections under proper guaranties. Signor Mussolini has little support left except his own divided party and the Fascist Militia, which has sworn allegiance to the King, only to be reminded immediately by Mussolini of its duty to Fascism."

A sharp scrutiny of Fascism appears in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), contributed by Lina Waterfield. In answer to the question whether Italy was in danger of revolution after the war, and whether Fascism saved her, this informant says:

"Many clung to Fascism as to a raft, and Liberals salved their conscience by rather ingenuously maintaining that, like the fisherman in the 'Arabian Nights,' Mussolini would entice the jinnee of violence back into the bottle directly he came to power. In order to justify the continuation of violence at the end of two years as Premier, he periodically brings out the specter of Communism and assiduously dusts it.

"The Opposition, which numbers seven parties, entrenched on the Aventine since the assassination of Signor Matteotti, declare that the story of the Bolshevik period in Italy was much exaggerated, and that the Fascists not only started their campaign against Communism when all real danger was past, but in many cases encouraged the transgressors."

But the real saviors of Italy, according to this writer, were the people themselves, who soon went back to work, once the mirage of Russia was dissipated when the Italian Socialist delegates had returned from their voyage of inspection and brought no expected offers of ships of corn from Lenin. A signal proof of the industry of the people and of the fact that the Governments were not so incompetent as usually made out, we are told, is the fact that the internal debt, which was twenty-three milliards after the war, had diminished to three when Mussolini took over the Government. We are further advised that the Italian countryman is "eminently sane and peace-loving, politics and parties are closed books to him into which he has no curiosity to peer." It has not been mere caprice, party differences or only a disgust of violence which threw so many leading Italians and patriots into the ranks of the Opposition, says this writer, who explains that they considered the whole Fascist movement to have been "initiated and supported with criminal frivolity." They severely blamed the sane elements in the country, we are told, for having pronounced in Fascism's favor without probing into the political past of the "revolutionaries," or looking ahead to see what effect a *coup d'état* would have upon the Constitution.



EXULTING OVER FASCISM'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY

In reply to the gibe that the march on Rome happened because nobody opposed it, this Italian journal says: "They had more sense than to oppose it."
—*Il 420* (Florence).

Meanwhile we learn from Rome dispatches that the Chamber of Deputies declared its confidence in the Mussolini Government by a vote of 337 to 17. One of the most eloquent pleas on behalf of Mussolini, we are told, was a speech of Deputy Carlo Delcroix, leader of the mutilated section of the ex-Combatants. For more than an hour, we read, Delcroix, who lost both hands and the sight of both eyes in the war, stood before the Chamber which was packed to the ceiling with eager listeners, and poured out a flood of oratory in defense of Fascism. When he was forced to pause by the wild bursts of cheering which punctuated his speech throughout, attentive friends wiped the perspiration from his face and held a glass of iced water to his lips because he could not do these things himself. As cited in the press Deputy Delcroix's speech was in part as follows:

> "After ten years of war Italy wants peace. It does not want the fall of one man to make place for other men, or the defeat of one party to make way for another party.
>
> "The Opposition is wrong when it believes that its aims are the aims of the whole nation. We see the mistakes which the Government has made, but we also realize the greatness of its achievements.
>
> "Every great movement has found and brought to power a great man. You now have this great man. Let it not be said that Italy had at last found a great leader and that envy struck him down.
>
> "The Government has done its duty in the face of immense difficulties, and any one who is not driven by personal ambitions must admit it, and we have every reason to believe that the Government will also fulfil the nation's desire for peace."

FIVE YEARS OF FRENCH RECONSTRUCTION

WHAT FRANCE HAS DONE in five years of reconstruction in the devastated regions is revealed in the latest official figures provided by the French Bureau of Information (New York). At the time the Armistice was signed, we are reminded, about 4,800,000 acres of land had been rendered unfit for cultivation. The work of filling old trenches, of clearing away barbed-wire and destroying unexploded shells is said to be practically complete. As an indication of the progress made in reclaiming the ruined land and restoring farms we have the following figures of restored acreage:

January 1921:	1,007,240	hectares	(2,600,000 acres)
" 1922:	1,474,796	"	(3,700,000 ")
" 1923:	1,763,769	"	(4,400,000 ")
" 1924:	1,788,755	"	(4,500,000 ")

The pre-war number of oxen was 892,338; of horses: 407,888; of sheep: 949,774; and of pigs: 356,610. Now we have these figures for 1921 and 1924:

	Oxen	*Horses*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*
January 1921:	129,975	95,695	118,738	3,561
" 1924:	529,940	299,690	429,000	183,720

At the time of the Armistice, it is also recalled, there were industrial plants, factories, dwellings, workshops, and mines to be restored, and on this point the record shows that:

"Plants and factories to be reconstructed: 22,000.

Rebuilt:	January 1921:	18,091	January 1923:	20,150
	" 1922:	19,442	" 1924:	20,872

"Dwellings to be reconstructed: 741,933.

Rebuilt:	January 1921:	278,834	January 1923:	575,533
	" 1922:	355,479	" 1924:	605,989

"Mines: Number of mines destroyed or damaged: 200.

In operation—January 1922:	106
" 1923:	123
" 1924:	145

"Highways: Total to be rebuilt at the end of the war: 36,500 miles.

Rebuilt:	January 1921:	5,600 miles	January 1923:	24,000 miles
	" 1922:	14,000 "	" 1924:	26,500 "

"Bridges, Tunnels, etc.: Total to be rebuilt at the end of the war: 6,125.

Rebuilt:	January 1921:	2,653	January 1923:	4,707
	" 1922:	3,689	" 1924:	4,800

The total amount of damage to private property was estimated by local commissions of investigation at 82,000,000,000 francs and to repair this loss we are told that France has already spent 54,000,000,000 francs. What is more, the losses suffered by government property, such as highways, railroads, canals, bridges, etc., which was estimated at 20,000,000,000 francs, has now been almost entirely restored. Meanwhile, this bulletin of the French Bureau of Information puts the following question:

> "What did Germany pay to France on reparations' account to March 1, 1924? Only the ridiculously small sum of 189,778,000 gold marks, which represents about 850,000,000 francs."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Photos by courtesy of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness

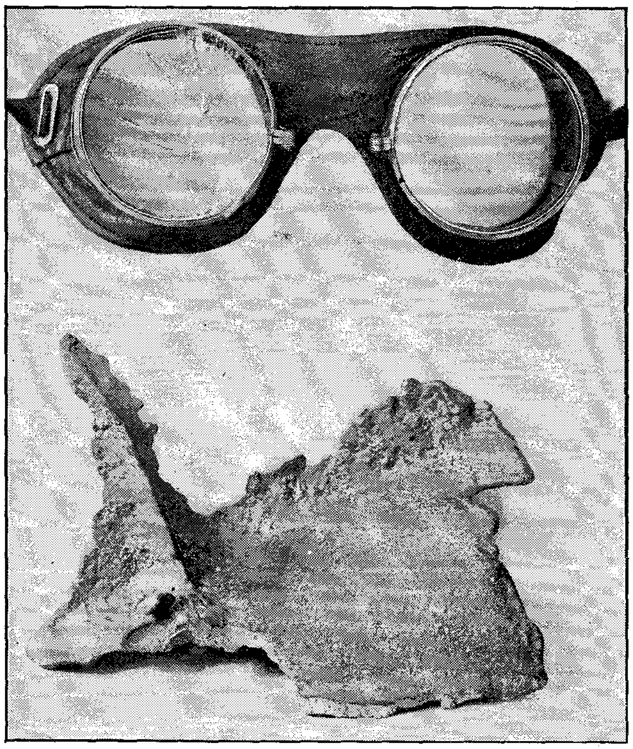
FOURTEEN WORKERS IN ONE FACTORY, WHOSE EYES WERE ACTUALLY SAVED BY GOGGLES

HOW TO PREVENT BLINDNESS IN INDUSTRY

DANGERS TO THE EYE in industrial occupations may be minimized by education—education of the state in its moral and economic obligations; education of the employer in the desirability of supplying adequate protection; and education of the employee, particularly the old-fashioned and so-called "hard boiled" employee, in the necessity of using that protection when it is provided. This is the conclusion of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, which recently made public its findings in a two years' study of the eye hazards in industrial occupations which extended into practically every industry and every State in the Union. Says the report of the Commission, as quoted in a press bulletin:

"While it is patent that safety can not be legislated into an industrial plant, nevertheless it is futile to expect certain types of employers to give serious attention to the prevention of accidents, to the provision of proper lighting facilities, and to sanitation within their property if the State itself gives little attention to these matters. Some States do not yet require even the reporting of industrial accidents. Others require such reports, but make no effort to set up safety standards of lighting and sanitation codes for the guidance or observance of their industries notwithstanding the fact that it is now a simple matter for any State to obtain from the more progressive industrial States, from national trade associations and technical societies, from the United States Bureau of Standards, or from the American Engineering Standards Committee drafts of safety codes prepared by experts representing all interested parties and approved as national standards.

"The State's opportunities in this direction will not be fulfilled until legislators and administrative officials of every State recognize that the prevention of accidents is a moral and economic obligation of the State as well as of the individual employer. The State machinery best suited for the formulation and the administration of industrial safety regulations appears to be an industrial commission with full power to make and administer rules which may be varied from time to time to conform to changes in industrial conditions, rather than a code of laws which can be changed only by a legislature which meets once in two years and which is often influenced by political expediency."



THE GOGGLES CAUGHT THIS ELEVEN-OUNCE CHIP

This piece of steel casting, weighing not far from a pound, struck the goggles with such force as to stun the worker wearing them. The metal eye-cup was crushed but the specially made lenses did not leave the frame, and the wearer's eyes were uninjured.

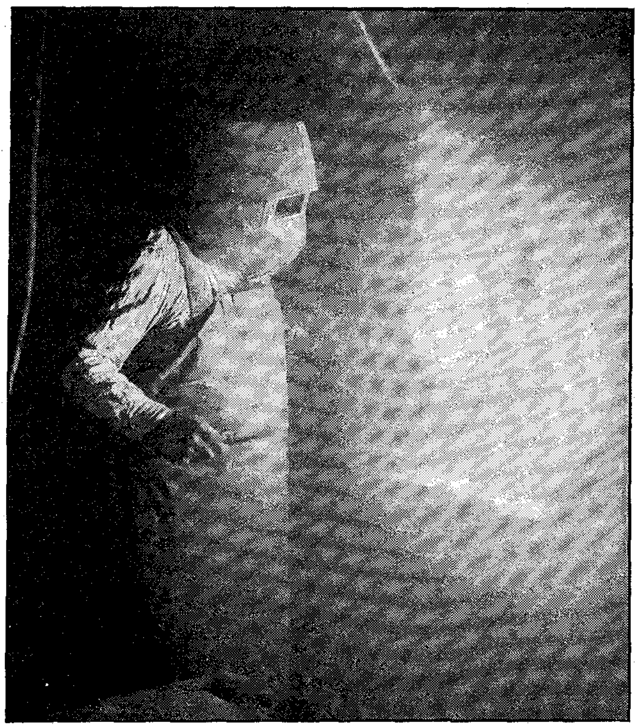
Discussing the necessity for education of the employer, the National Committee says:

"Many employers of labor still need to be convinced that it is cheaper to prevent eye accidents than to pay for them; that it is false economy to use cheap goggles or to have a group of workmen share one pair of goggles; that the wearing of goggles or other head protection in dangerous operations should be made an absolute condition of employment. Fortunately, it is no longer necessary to resort to theoretical or academic arguments to convince the individual employer, for there are available records of the experience of numerous companies, statements of foremen, superintendents, managers, and plant owners, and any amount of authentic statistics to bear out each of these assertions.

"The owner or manager of an industrial property is naturally concerned primarily with the production of his commodity at the lowest possible cost consistent with the standard of quality that he has set out to maintain. Except in the comparatively few industrial properties where safety has become a definite part of the general manufacturing process, the prevention of accidents and the protection of the health of workers are considered of secondary importance.

"The situation was most aptly described by C. P. Tolman when, as president of the National Safety Council, he said:

"'Usually the engineer is required to make the plant as safe as possible with the following stipulations: he must do nothing which would decrease output or increase cost; he must not make changes of a character or in a manner to cause labor trouble; he must not make changes which will affect the character of the product; otherwise he has a free rein. This seems to leave little chance for accomplishments. But hundreds of engineers are doing effective safety work under just such restrictions.'


THE MASK PROTECTS THE WELDER'S EYES

"The result of this situation is that for every plant doing effective safety work a hundred are shirking their responsibility. Indeed, few employers are giving as serious attention to accidents—their cost, the possibility of preventing them, and the profits which can be made through such preventive work—as to the cost of labor, raw materials, and other items in the manufacturing process."

Under the heading, "It is Cheaper to Prevent Accidents Than to Pay for Them," the National Committee says:

"The report growing out of the survey of waste in industry, which was conducted by the Federated American Engineering Societies under the direction of Herbert Hoover, shows an estimated loss of 158,000,000 days as the result of non-fatal accidents occurring in industry in one year. On the extremely conservative estimate of $1.50 a day as the average compensation paid to workmen for time lost due to accidents, there is a loss to employers of $237,000,000 a year as the result of non-fatal accidents alone. It is conservatively estimated, also, that eye accidents constitute 10 per cent. of all non-fatal industrial accidents. On the basis of these estimates it appears that the loss to industry through eye accidents is in excess of $23,000,000 yearly. No employer or industrial manager who is aware of these facts will question the assertion that it is cheaper to prevent eye accidents than to pay for them.

"In the case of the employee—particularly the older employee—it is necessary to overcome the resistance against goggle wearing resulting from many years of working without such protection; it is necessary to overcome, in many cases, false pride and the belief that the wearing of goggles is an indication of cowardice, or of approaching old age; it is necessary, most of all, to overcome the reluctance to try something new. The effort in this direction is necessarily divided into two phases: first, a year-round campaign for the prevention of eye accidents extending through the entire plant, and second, special efforts to sell the goggle idea to the hard-boiled, prejudiced, or old-fashioned workman. Here also it is no longer necessary to experiment, for there is available the experience of scores of industrial plants and of individual safety engineers who have given a great deal of study to the subject and who have had exceptional success in this particular type of accident-prevention work."

WANTED: A SHAFT TWELVE MILES DEEP

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION for the sinking of a twelve-mile shaft for scientific purposes was advocated recently in New York by Sir Charles A. Parsons, who adapted steam turbine engines to commercial purposes on a large scale. He made the suggestion at a luncheon given to him and Senator Luig Luiggi, president of the Society of Italian Engineers, at the Engineers' Club. We read in the New York *Times:*

"Sir Charles said afterward to a *Times* reporter that an exploration of this character might reveal the existence of new chemical elements and of metals heavier than any now known. The force of gravitation, he said, would draw such minerals downward from the earth's crust.

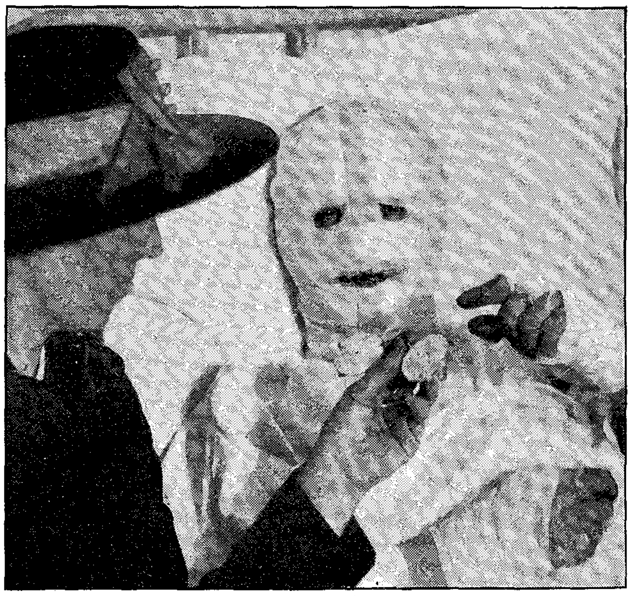
"'Instead of sending out polar expeditions, wouldn't it be better to go down and see what we come to? Experiments which I have made convince me that it would take fifty years to get down twelve miles. It would be a great bond of union for the various nations to combine in such an enterprise. We have evidence from earthquake waves that it is hot twenty miles below the earth's surface. It would take £20,000,000 to finance, a big company to do the work.'

"Discussing his project after the luncheon, Sir Charles said that British scientists, as well as the officials of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, were greatly interested in the scheme.

"'We don't know what there is down there and we ought to; that's the point,' he said. 'I have been doing preliminary experimentation for eight years and I am certain that such a shaft is a practicable engineering project and that the only thing necessary to make it a reality is the money. It might be possible to go deeper than twelve miles.

"'I would have the shaft twenty feet in diameter and lined with granite, which experiments have shown would not fall in. The shaft would be sunk to different levels, in the same way that mining shafts are sunk, and it would be necessary, after we got down to a sufficient depth, to have the heat pumped out. It is not a commercial project and there is no money to be made out of it by myself or any one else but, from a scientific standpoint, it should be undertaken as something of entire equal importance to polar exploration. The spot where the shaft should be sunk ought to be determined by geologists.

"'I suggested that the work be done through international effort, because of the tremendous expense. I have done nothing as yet toward securing funds. It would be an admirable thing if some American multi-millionaire—we have few of them left in Great Britain now—would donate money for the work. If a fund were started here there would be contributions from those interested in scientific research all over the world."


EYES SAVED—THE REST OF THE FACE BURNED

Splashing cyanide severely burned this man's hands and face, but he is pointing to the goggles which saved his eyes, and therefore preserved his earning power and some of his pleasure in life.

A NEGRO CHEMIST

DISCOVERIES IN THE CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY of agriculture, announced by Dr. George W. Carver, a negro professor of Tuskegee Institute, and son of an ex-slave, in a recent address at the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, are said to have astonished the large assembly to which he described them. In a report of the meeting, the New York *Times* states that Dr. Carver brought exhibits of his discoveries from the Alabama school, showing how he had produced 100 useful products from the sweet potato, including rubber, coffee, candy, dyes, paste, paint, starch, vinegar, ink, shoe blacking, and molasses, and 165 products from the humble peanut. As the reporter relates:

> "He said that his discoveries were a direct revelation from God, that he had no great mind, and that he never used even a book in his laboratory. He said the moment God revealed a discovery to him the method came with the idea. In half an hour after the idea was revealed to him, he said, he produced the yolk of an egg from a Porto Rican sweet potato.
>
> "It was brought out at the meeting that altho Dr. Carver was poorly paid, he had refused the offer of a princely salary from Thomas A. Edison, who wished to have the professor join his laboratory staff at Orange, New Jersey. He also has refused offers from others, preferring to remain with his own people and help them solve economic conditions in the South.
>
> "'I've never received any money for my discoveries,' Dr. Carver said. 'Somebody who had benefited by one of my products from the peanut sent me $100 the other day, but I sent it back to him.'
>
> "His most important and most recent discovery in a peanut product is a pulmonary remedy, which he revealed at yesterday's service for the first time. While Dr. Carver would not admit that he was on the trail of a discovery for the cure of tuberculosis, he declared that his new product, which he called a creosote solution, was a step forward for the treatment of all pulmonary troubles, and that it was a food as well as a medicine. He showed that it was perfectly easy to emulsify creosote with the peanut product. The whole difficulty in chemistry up to now, he said, had been to find something with which creosote would emulsify.
>
> "Some in the audience tittered when the professor began to talk about the peanut. First he showed how, with the arrival of the boll-weevil evil, the South was looking for some other money crop than cotton; then how the sweet potato left the soil useless while the peanut fertilized it. He also recommended the peanut as a muscle builder to those who wished to avoid fattening products like the sweet potato.
>
> "'I reckon some of you folks don't think so much of the peanut,' he said. 'Why, I've discovered thirty-two different kinds of milk in the peanut, and richer than cow's milk.'
>
> "He told how in the clay of the country around Tuskegee he had discovered 300 different colored paints, one of them an Egyptian blue, the color so frequently used by the ancient Egyptians, and the making of which was a lost art. A plant is to be built, he said, to produce paints from this clay.
>
> "A year ago Dr. Carver won the Spingarn Medal, presented annually for the most distinguished achievement by an American citizen of African descent.
>
> "It was from his discoveries that the Government made bread from sweet-potato flour during the war. He is a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London."

Commenting on the above report, *The Times* says in the editorial column of a subsequent issue:

> "It is for chemists to determine to what extent Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee is worthy of recognition. Whether eminent or not, he seems to have done useful work in discovering and developing new uses for several common Southern products, and therefore it can be claimed for him that he has shown abilities of a sort not present in many of his race. It therefore is to be regretted, and by none more than by the intelligent members of that race, that Dr. Carver, in discussing his own achievements, should use language that reveals a complete lack of the scientific spirit.
>
> "Real chemists, or at any rate, other real chemists, do not scorn books out of which they can learn what other chemists have done, and they do not ascribe their successes, when they have any, to 'inspiration.' Talk of that sort simply will bring ridicule on an admirable institution, and on the race for which it has done and still is doing so much.
>
> "All who hear it will be inclined to doubt, perhaps unjustly, that Dr. Carver's chemistry is appreciably different from the astronomy of the once famous Rev. John Jasper, who so firmly maintained that the sun went around a flat earth."

A PROPHET OF REVEALED SCIENCE

George W. Carver, who attributes his scores of discoveries in agricultural chemistry to direct revelation from God. He has found 165 new products of the peanut, and holds the Spingarn Medal for distinguished achievement by an American Negro.

ARTIFICIAL SKY FOR STUDENTS—An instrument that is expected to have a great influence on the teaching of popular astronomy has been installed at the German Museum of Natural Science and Technology in Munich, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). It is the product of the optical firm of Zeiss, and has been under construction for five years. It substitutes a realistic and accurate picture of the happenings in the heavens for the confusing arrangement of wires and wooden balls heretofore used. We are given the following description:

> "The 'planetarium,' as the instrument is called, is of unusual, even weird and startling, appearance. There is something about its general make-up that would suggest a small anti-aircraft cannon, but instead of ending in a long barrel, it has as its most essential part a large sphere studded with high-power lenses, resembling a gigantic insect's eye. Each of these lenses is arranged to project the image of a certain part of the heavens, so that the whole starry universe can be made to march across the dome-shaped ceiling of the 'sky room' where the planetarium is housed.
>
> "All stars down to the sixth magnitude are shown, as well as the milky way, the planets, the sun and the moon. The instrument can be rotated at any speed, showing the celestial events of a day in a period of four minutes, or crowding a year into fifty seconds. Within the artificial sky on the planetarium study the operator has the power of a Joshua; for he can bid the sun and moon to stand still, and cause the stars to run backward in their courses. So accurate is the instrument that after rotations representing five thousand years there is an error of less than 2 degrees."

HEALTH-PERILS FROM MOTOR TRAVEL

RISKS INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT wide-spread use of the automobile, especially by tourists who make use of public camps, are discust in a paper on "The Automobile as a Public Health Hazard," read by Dr. A. J. Chesley of the Minnesota Board of Health, as his presidential address to the recent conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities, and printed in *The American Journal of Public Health* (New York). Dr. Chesley is of the opinion that as the great epidemic diseases are now coming under control, the problems of quick transportation, by which disease is easily and rapidly introduced from afar, must merit increasing public attention. The great benefits of the automobile are beyond description, he admits; for their full extent is not yet realized. However, some harmful effects have forced themselves into public notice. He goes on:

"Mortality records everywhere show marked, rapid and mounting increase in the number of deaths due to automobile accidents. And the fact that the census charges the death to the heavier moving vehicle should be kept in mind, especially in railroad-crossing accidents.

"Aside from the violent deaths, an increase is seen in fatalities from carbon-monoxid poisoning from automobile exhaust gases.

"Automobile manufacturing plants as a rule operate under intelligent regulations for protection against industrial health hazards, but garages rarely pay any attention to such risks.

"Dr. Haven Emerson has recently pointed out another automobile hazard. He states that people whose work, age and social position naturally lead to habits which reduce physical exertion to a minimum are riding when they should walk, thus increasing the tendency to diabetes.

"Dr. Fulton said in his presidential address to the conference in 1905: 'The four great plagues which have driven the nations together in sanitary conferences are typhus, cholera, plague, and yellow fever.'

"Now a fifth driving force, the automobile, brings nations together in sanitary conference. Millions of people now travel by automobile to the remotest parts of this continent reached by roads.

"Disease control always has been inseparable from travel. The great plagues have moved from place to place as infected people moved. Until recently, control measures of proven value could be used quite effectively to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into new territory, but with universal automobile traffic new measures and methods must be devised and applied in daily public-health practise."

The nature of the problem must be considered before its solution can be worked out, and Dr. Chesley uses Minnesota because of its central location to illustrate certain phases of the problem. He continues:

"Last year over 500,000 automobile tourists visited Minnesota. Thousands of men and women and boys and girls who do not prepare food at home now do so on automobile tours, camping wherever night finds them. Where public tourist camps exist, the tourists usually use them. Last year there were about 175 tourist camps in Minnesota. Altho the State Board of Health was authorized by law in 1923 to make regulations to govern sanitary conditions of tourist camps, no appropriation was granted, and the investigation of camps, the enforcement of regulations, and general sanitary supervision remain the duty of local boards of health.

"Results are not satisfactory because many camps are under township boards of health or medical health officers of cities or villages, without training in camp sanitation or facilities for sanitary examinations.

"There are two sanitary provisions absolutely necessary to a properly constructed tourist camp. They are:

"1. Safe water supply.

"2. Proper disposal of sewage, human excreta, garbage and other wastes.

"Many camps lack both and are a menace to the health and business interests of the State.

"The chief disease dangers of tourist camps and resorts, at least in Minnesota, are typhoid fever, diarrhea, and dysentery. The possibilities of trouble are suggested by the following facts: Since 1912 the State Board of Health has traced the infection of 438 cases of typhoid fever in Minnesota to outside sources, as follows:

383 cases to 31 other States.
4 cases to Mississippi boats.
27 cases to Great Lakes boats.
21 cases to 4 Canadian Provinces.
3 cases to European countries.

"Minnesota can be reached by automobile from any part of the United States or Canada within ten to twenty-one days, the incubation period of typhoid fever. This makes it possible for a person infected outside of the State to reach Minnesota from any part of the country before becoming sick with the disease.

"Typhoid prevalence is now low in Minnesota; so the possibility of danger to the tourist from local typhoid infection is not large. The Division of Preventive Diseases has under supervision 115 typhoid carriers to whom were traced 551 cases, including 38 deaths. These known carriers are not dangerous while they follow the directions of the State Board of Health.

"It is the unknown carriers who are dangerous, especially those who cook or handle food for others. And here the automobile tourist, who does not cook at home, but does prepare food for others when touring, may be found to be a dangerous carrier. We can not rely on the use of typhoid vaccine for tourist protection, nor upon tourists boiling or treating unsafe water before use. Practical methods suitable to the means at hand must be developed to insure safety.

"I wish to emphasize that the automobile health hazards are not confined to tourists. Automobile traffic of all kinds, buses, trucks and private machines, must be studied in its various relations to health, and this study should be carried on constantly, for new dangers may be discovered, possibly confined to certain sections of the country, possibly universal, which may require new measures and new methods of administrative control.

"At present the bus traffic across State lines is enormous, and as good roads are provided it is sure to multiply. Disease can travel as fast as people. This sanitary problem of rapid transportation in which the automobile is the most important factor as a health hazard must be solved. The cooperation of all official health agencies in the Dominion of Canada and the United States is taken for granted, but there are other organizations whose interest and aid must be secured to make our official efforts effective. The United States Public Health Service and the Dominion Health Service in cooperation with the State and Provincial Health Authorities should enlist such allies at once."

MINING FOR OIL

THOSE WHO FEAR that our supply of petroleum from oil-wells is nearly exhausted, should be interested in the statement made in an address to the Round Table Club of St. Louis by Dr. David T. Day, formerly petroleum expert of the United States Bureau of Mines, that a single basin in the Uintah Mountains contains, stored up in its rocky sides, eight times as much oil as all the wells of the United States have ever produced or are ever likely to produce. Evidently we are not yet on the edge of an oil famine. The trouble is not to find the oil-bearing shales, according to Dr. Day, but to get the oil out. If the cost is going to be like that of extracting the gold from sea-water, evidently we might starve for oil amid all this abundance. Dr. Day, however, reports such advance in improved methods of extraction that several plants are already in successful operation. He said:

"If we could look behind the closed doors of most large oil refineries, we would be surprized at the large amount of experimental work in progress for the development of processes for the treatment of oil shales. That does not imply, however, that satisfactory processes do not already exist. There are two good processes available and in commercial use at the present time. A plant of either system can be erected in the time required to drill the average California well, and the cost of a plant to produce 400 barrels of oil per day does not exceed the cost of drilling a well. The fact that the shale industry has arrived, was emphasized six weeks ago by a celebration by Elko, Nevada, people who commemorated the commercial success of the shale plant which Mr. Robert M. Catlin has spent many years in developing. The celebration included a parade, a real Western cowboy round-up, a circus, barbecue for over 3,500 people, and addresses of welcome by the Governor of Nevada, and many other dignitaries. Even the town was lighted by shale oil, for it furnished the fuel for the electric-light plant. Every automobile and many airplanes were run on shale gasoline and shale lubricating oil. The large production of paraffin wax was utilized in supplying the crowd with chewing-gum. An order has just been given for four new plants at this time.

"In California a plant has just been developed of somewhat different type. It also is effective in developing all of the products common to oil refineries, in addition to flotation oil, of high grade, creosoting oil sufficient to supply the present deficiency in the material for wood preservation, and insecticides, of the grades which are the costliest and greatest in demand. Thus, the shale industry of the United States is already beginning to furnish every product that is characteristic of an oil industry, and it is also reaching out into other lines of usefulness, because of those constituents which ordinary petroleum does not possess.

"What are the essentials of the shale oil industry? Most oil shales contain comparatively small amounts of ordinary petroleum. The oil-yielding material is in the nature of resins and similar substances. In California the oil-yielding material consists of heavy thick asphalt, which has migrated into diatomaceous earth. These oily materials must be converted into useful oil. At present we know of no way of making this conversion other than by heat. At that point 90 per cent. of oil-shale processes fail. The shale itself is a very poor conductor of heat. The main problem is to convey the heat through the heat-resisting shale to the resins themselves, but this requires either a high temperature or a long period of time. In Scotland comparatively low temperatures are used and the pieces of shale are large. A long time is taken for the heat to penetrate each lump to the center and to transform the resins into oil and to distil the oil out. Naturally, the impatient American formed the idea of decreasing the size of each lump. The rash inventor reduced shale to powder and the idea to absurdity. It must be remembered that in heating these shales about 3,000 cubic feet of gas is given off per ton of shale. The velocity of its travel blows out the fine dust. In the cooler portion of the apparatus the oil condenses again in the dust in the form of a thick mud and stops the apparatus.

"Not more than two years ago the favorite slogan of the oil-shale critics was that it required a barrel and a half of fuel oil to distil out a barrel of oil from the shale. Most of the oil-shale plants have gone on the rocks, because of the fuel required.

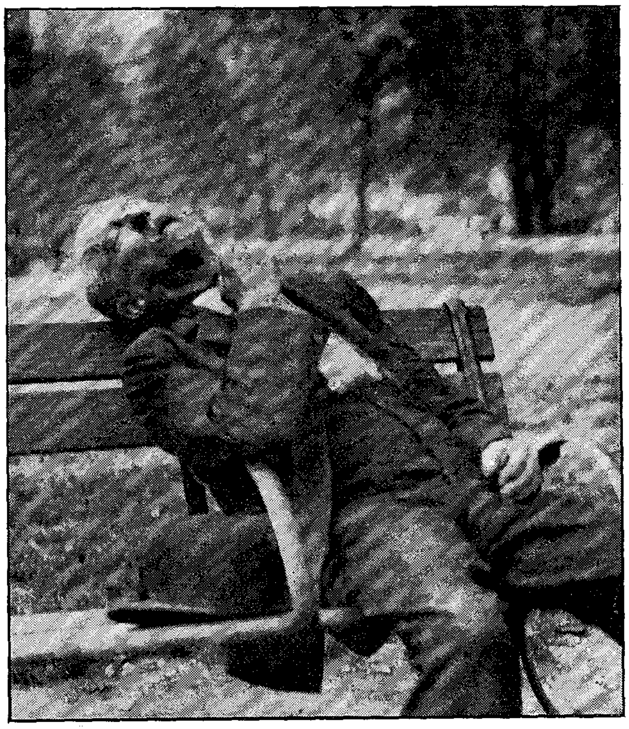
"It remained for young Mr. Galloupe, a civil engineer of De-Beque, Colorado, to find a simple way by which the carbon left in the spent shale itself can serve as the entire source of heat for oil distillation. Galloupe found that in the average rich American shale the distillation left in the spent shale a supply of coke and soot amply sufficient, when burned, to supply more heat than is required. No outside fuel whatever is now necessary around the shale plant. Heat is not only furnished for distillation, but for pumping and for such superheated steam as is used. The process is continuous and automatic. Under these conditions the cost of retorting has been reduced to a small amount. About ten cents per ton is ample for the labor, repairs and overhead.

"The main expense now comes in the mining. It seems to be a generally accepted idea that shales to be worth while should yield on the average a barrel of oil per ton of shale, and many of our Western shales, as well as those of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, will yield more than this.

"Most shale oil can be counted upon to yield more paraffin wax, creosoting material and better flotation oils than ordinary petroleum. At present the market will not pay more for shale oils than for petroleum. Oil men are not interested in shales. It is a manufacturing enterprise and not an oil gamble."

WHY WE SNORE

THE FOLLOWING BRIEF TREATISE on snoring, its cause and cure, is an excerpt from the *Weekly Bulletin* of the Chicago Department of Health. Sleep quietly and the world sleeps with you, remarks the author, indulging in pardonable parody. Snore, and you snore alone. There is more truth than poetry in this statement, he says. Snoring seems to be particularly a human attribute, and the further we advance in civilization, the more we advance in snoring. Unfortunately:



WHY DOES HE SNORE?

The accompanying text tells the reason.

"There is very little in medical literature relating to snoring, nor is it a term for poetic effusion or a subject for literary romanticism. Snoring as a subject for conversation in polite society is also taboo. It is not generally discust, because the snorer is not aware of the fact that he snores, and the one who hears the snoring is generally too much disgusted to discuss it. Snoring is a sore affliction—to the hearer.

"Snoring is breathing with a peculiar rough noise in sleep, due to vibration of the soft palate and uvula. It is a hoarse, labored respiration, produced by deep inspiration and expiration through the nose and open mouth. It usually occurs when sleep is most profound. It is during deep sleep that complete relaxation takes place. The sleeper, if normal, sleeps with his mouth closed, breathing naturally through the nostrils, which prevents the vibration of the loose tissues of the throat.

"The mouth breather in the relaxation of deep sleep is the one who snores. Snoring as a rule indicates disturbances in the breathing apparatus, especially obstruction in the nose, that prevent the sleeper from sleeping with mouth closed. Obstruction in the nose may be a result of polypi, tumor growths, enlarged turbinates, bony deformities or sinus infections. It may also be due to a deviated septum which encroaches upon the air space of one nostril.

"Chronic inflammation of the nasal linings may cause an enlargement of the tissues sufficient to obstruct the nose. Lying on the back is more apt to induce snoring than lying on either side when sleeping. Of course, if one is a habitual snorer, any position assumed in sleep may not mitigate the snoring. As a rule the snorer is not aware that he snores. His suspicion should be aroused, however, if he wakes up in the morning with a dry mouth, a tongue like leather and a dark brown taste. That is due to the drying of the secretions of the mouth by mouth breathing.

"Aside from the esthetic and social aspects of snoring, the medical side is of great importance to the snorer. As we have pointed out, snoring is an indication of some disturbance in the nose that requires the care of a physician. Wives will do well to urge husbands to seek the advice of the family physician to get the proper treatment for the conditions that cause snoring.

"In children, snoring is commonly an indication of enlarged adenoids and tonsils. Adenoids especially are the cause of mouth breathing and consequently of snoring in children. Special attention should be paid to the cure of these conditions in children, as the longer the delay, the more serious the complications likely to follow.

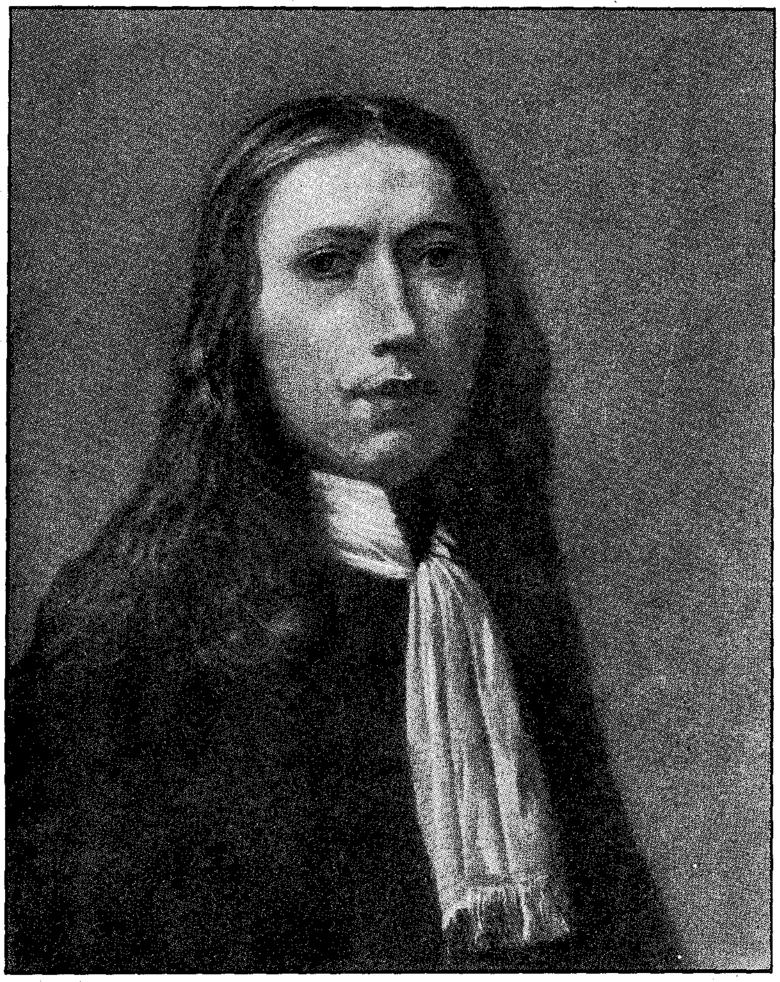
"Enough has been said, however, in this little preachment on nasal calisthenics to indicate quite clearly that snoring as a rule is due to certain physical defects, which easily can be corrected. Any one addicted to snoring should consult the family doctor, who, by examination, can determine the cause or causes and suggest the needed treatment. Snoring is frequently spoken of as a habit, but the habit is due to causes which medical care and attention will correct. The moral, then, is plain. If you snore, if your children snore, consult your family physician."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A NEW OLD MASTER

CHANCE HAS AGAIN SEEMED TO PLAY GAME with the critics of art. A newly discovered portrait that after cleaning was found to bear the initials of that very rare painter. Jan Vermeer of Delft, has set the critics disputing. A Dutch authority who would seem likely to welcome a new work by this master repudiates it as a Vermeer and assigns it to another master. While the dispute rages an engraving, not contemporary with the painter but old enough to represent an opinion of considerable antiquity, comes to light bearing the signature of "J. Van Dermeer, pinxit" (another form of the artist's name). The circumstance recalls a lawsuit of a few years ago in the English courts where the most noted critics of the time were called in and declared a painting representing Mrs. Siddons and her sister to be by Romney, and when the case was almost lost by the owner, who had bought the canvas as a genuine Romney and wished to return it as a forgery, the original drawing turned up just in the nick of time and was found to be signed Ozias Humphrey. In that case, however, the decision went to the littler man, but the day was saved by a chance discovery. Vermeer is almost as rare a painter as Giorgione. Mr. E. V. Lucas, in a little book on the subject, declares that there are thirty-seven universally accepted pictures which stand to the master's credit, but this is a small output for a man whose work extended over twenty-five years (1632-1675). Like the instance under discussion, occasional works of his have a way of turning up under the disguise of dirt and varnish and going for a song to the lucky guesser whose scent for rare things can penetrate the overlays. Mr. P. J. Konody, the critic, writes in the London *Graphic* of this latest "Vermeer" picked up by Mr. E. W. Savory, of Bristol:



THE NEW "VERMEER"

Portrait by the rare Dutch artist, Jan Vermeer, of whom there exist only thirty-seven authenticated canvases, as against some nine hundred Rembrandts. In recent years "Vermeers" have brought $150,000 to $250,000.

"Presumably, Vermeer was responsible for a good many portraits that parade under other names or await 'discovery' by the expert, like the Head of a Girl, now at the Hague Museum, which a collector bought, covered with the dirt of ages, for something under five shillings at public auction about thirty years ago. One such picture, of unquestionable authenticity, is the exquisite portrait of a boy, acquired not long ago by Duveen Brothers, and Vermeer's authorship, tho questioned by an eminent Dutch authority, seems fairly well established in the case of another portrait of a young man in the possession of Mr. Savory, of Bristol.

"When Mr. Savory bought this picture at a London sale room, its quality was to be guessed rather than seen under the very extensive repaintings it had undergone at various times. But when a skilful restorer removed these retouchings, Jan Vermeer's monogram appeared in neat letters in the background, which had been covered by a thick layer of opaque brown paint, and the head, both in its brushwork and lighting, showed the most striking similarity to the Vermeer portrait of a lady in the Budapest Gallery. The distribution of the shadows and the placing of the high lights on the upper lip, chin, nose and so forth, coincide so completely in the two pictures that one is forced to conclude they were painted by the same hand in the same studio under the same conditions of light.

"Yet the Dutch authority to whom Mr. Savory submitted his discovery refused to admit Vermeer's authorship, and declared the picture to be 'an authentic and characteristic work by Adrian van de Velde, representing his own portrait.' On the other hand, M. J. Guiffrey, Director of the Louvre in Paris, the director of the Budapest Gallery, and Dr. Hans Vollmer, present editor of the great Thieme Dictionary of Artists, express their firm conviction that the picture in question is by Vermeer of Delft.

"This was the somewhat unsatisfactory state of things, when a lucky chance brought into Mr. Savory's hands a copy of an old wood engraving after his picture, showing in the left bottom corner the engraved line, 'J. Vander Meer, pinxit,' and, on the right, partly obliterated through a tear in the paper, the name of the engraver ending in '. . . noboni. Sc.' Vermeer's monogram appears in the background exactly in the same place where it figures in the picture. On the paper mount, in pencil, is inscribed the name of the sitter, Simon Decker. This Simon Decker, who was sexton at Delft, lost his life in 1654, so that the date of the picture may be approximately fixt as shortly before that time.

"Of course, a monogram in itself is no proof; it may be a forgery. Nor is the name engraved on an early nineteenth century wood engraving; it may be fanciful attribution. But, in this case the expert restorer not only declares the monogram to be contemporaneous with the rest of the picture, but certifies that the repainting dates back about a hundred years. And as this repainting completely hid the monogram which is faithfully copied on the engraving, this engraving must have been executed about a hundred years ago. And a hundred years ago Vermeer was not only unknown as a portrait painter, but even his interiors, to make them more valuable, were attributed to others."

Other points in identification are brought forward by the *Illustrated London News*, which writes:

> "The pose and lighting of the head are absolutely identical with Vermeer's 'Portrait of a Lady' in the Budapest Gallery, suggesting that it might even have been painted in the same studio and under the same conditions. The color qualities of the portrait, with the subtle modeling of the features and the opalescent quality of the greys, are all characteristic of the work of Vermeer."

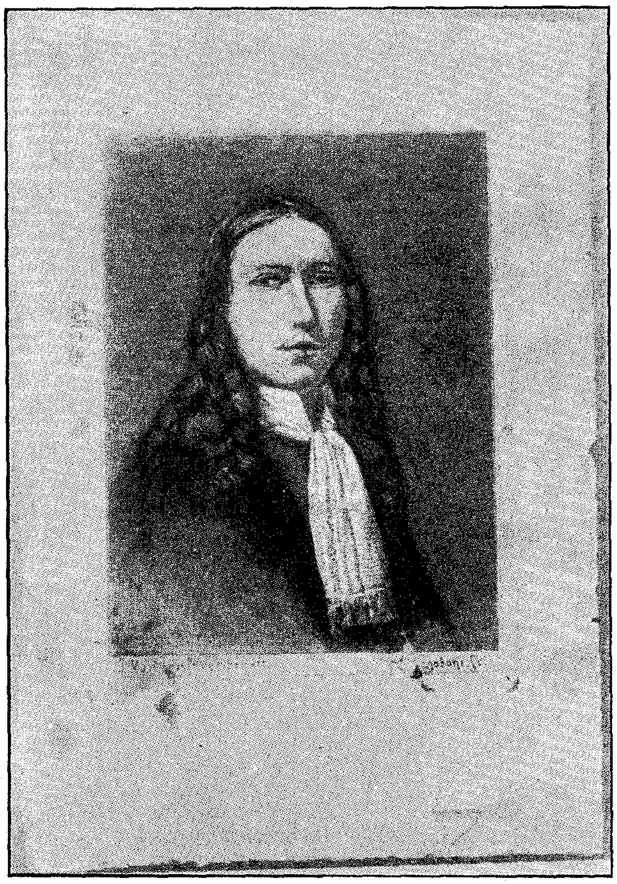
In the same paper is Mr. E. V. Lucas's contribution to the discussion which aims less at identification than at esthetic appreciation:

> "I went to Bristol to see Mr. Savory's discovery on the wettest day of this wettest year. Whether the hand that painted it was the magic hand of Vermeer of Delft I must leave to the experts to determine. . . . Long after I had seen it I could at will summon a mental impression of the young man depicted there so sensitively; but it would surprize me if it is, as stated, a portrait of the sexton of the Delft Old Church. There is a delicacy and charm in this young man's countenance that I have not hitherto associated with Dutch sextons.
>
> "The circumstance that the picture bears Vermeer's monogram does not necessarily prove anything, and my own feeling is that if the consensus of opinion gives the work definitely to Vermeer, which is quite likely, the sum of that marvelous craftsman's activities will be increased by one more work rather than by one more masterpiece; because he is not miraculous here (as we expect and demand of him), but merely accomplished."

THE COVER—Few European artists have had a more popular career in America than the man whose work is represented on our cover this week, Michael Munkácsy. His real name, however, was Michael Lieb, and he was born at Munkács, Hungary, February 20, 1844. His very early life was not easy, for he was left an orphan, but his talent for drawing was discovered by the painter Szamossy, who aided and befriended him. After his period of study with this painter he was a student in various art centers, such as Budapest, Vienna, Munich and Düsseldorf, and finally, the goal of all, Paris. His first important picture was called "The Last Day of a Condemned Man," which found a place in the collection of Mrs. W. P. Wilstach, Philadelphia, and was the beginning of his American reputation. The painting we reproduce was executed in 1878, and now hangs in the Public Library in New York. His most sensational achievement was "The Christ Before Pilate" (1881), purchased by John Wanamaker, exhibited all over the United States in 1886, and the most widely discust picture of recent times. In 1884 he painted his "Christ on Calvary" which was brought to America in 1887, before going to its final resting-place in the Dresden Gallery. In 1886 he painted a canvas called "The Last Moments of Mozart," representing the dying composer rehearsing his famous Requiem. This is another American possession, being secured by Gen. Russell A. Alger. Other historical subjects were painted by this artist, who worked feverishly up to 1896, when his health broke, after painting his last important canvas called "Ecce Homo." He died in 1900. Besides works already mentioned American galleries contain a number of this artist's paintings. "The Pawnbroker's Shop," "The Music Room" and "The Two Families" are in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. "The Prowlers of the Night" is in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia, and "The Story of the Battle," in the Walters Gallery, Baltimore. Says the New International Encyclopedia: "Munkácsy's reputation has not been maintained at the height it reached during his lifetime, and he is frequently criticized for his overdramatic interpretation of sacred themes."

AS NEW YORK CRITICS SEE THE FRENCH PLAYERS

"WE WILL NOT BLUFF," said Monsieur Firmin Gémier, of the Théâtre Nationale de l'Odéon, in his second night curtain speech at the Jolson Theater. This was after the critics had fired their first volley, and expres some disappointment that the much heralded "innovator" of the French stage had so little new to show them. "What we bring you as specimens of our art is what we offer our patrons at home," he said in effect, if not in the same phrase. "We sound no big guns. We shall not try to conquer by bluff. We may not be a success here; but we shall have the pleasure of seeing your wonderful country." The speech might have suggested to our critics that they take, or try to take, the French point of view in judging. Instead, they judge M. Gémier and his company from the standpoint of what they expected of him. A goodly number of our critics, who bestow and withold reputations, indeed, after a first look, took to the woods, or at least found other plays demanding their attention, and left the destinies of our visitors in the hands of anonymous writers. The Odéon Company has presented three modern French plays, two Shakespearean comedies and one French classic. Most of the critics paid Gémier the compliment of first-night attendance, and went away ruminating apologies and disparagements. The play was "L'Homme qui Assassina" ("The Man Who Kills"), of which Mr. Stark Young, of the New York *Times*, writes:



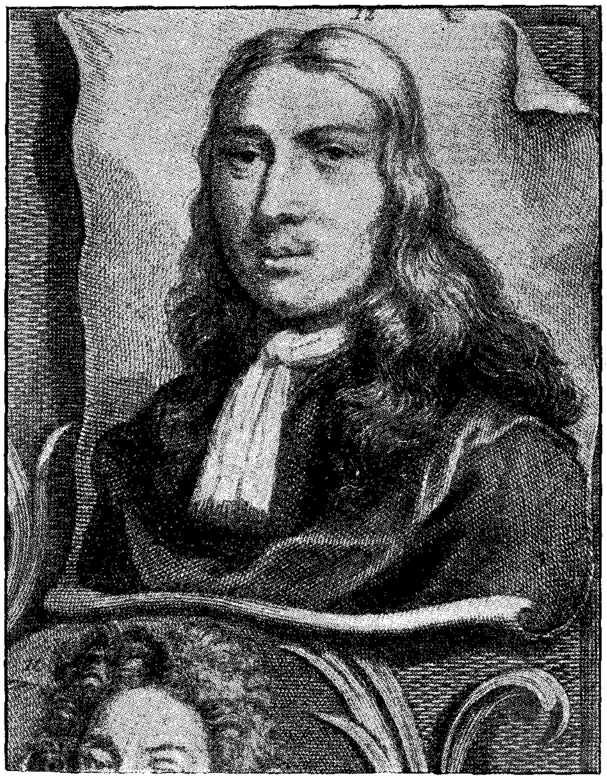
CONFIRMING THE ATTRIBUTION

The engraving, it will be seen, agrees with the picture opposite in the minutest detail. Below, on the left, is the name of the painter, "J. van der Meer" (another form of Vermeer's name), and on the right the name of the engraver, partly obliterated. Underneath in pencil is the name of the sitter, Simon Decker, an official of Delft Church, said to have been killed by an explosion in 1654.

> "'L'Homme qui Assassina' is a realistic play, for the most part quiet in tone, and the playing of the company was discreet and reserved. And so it happened that the applause that in the old days might have leapt deafeningly out after some gorgeous

tirade in the old declamatory French style or some scene of violent passion and power was toned down last night into something quite as hearty, no doubt, but less demonstrative. Neither the play nor the performance of it made an ovation easy. But the welcome extended to these players from the second national theater of France and the rapport between these distinguished guests and their American hosts were cordially in evidence.

"In some respects an old-fashioned drama this is, not the usual triangle, but rather a pentagonal affair, with five people entangled in the love situation. There is even a scene in which the true lover watches events from his hiding-place, from which in turn he later appears climactically. It was clear that many of the audience felt this outmoding in the play. But it would be easy to overdo this point, for within this tragedy, down deep in its conception and essence, there was a newer subtlety of method and analysis; and the amount of sheer French inherited stagecraft in the revelation of the situation, especially in the first act, was admirable. The general tone of the piece was daylight prose, good, reasonable development and sophisticated proportions."



WHAT DE GROOT JUDGED BY IN DENYING VERMEER

When the picture reproduced on page 28 was submitted to Dr. Hofstede de Groot, the Dutch connoisseur, he pronounced it to be, not a Vermeer, but a self-portrait by Adriaen van de Velde (1635-72), and the original of the above portrait-engraving of that painter given in Houbraken's book, "Groote Schouburg." Readers will be able to form their own conclusions by comparing this print with the other illustrations.

Mr. Woollcott, of the New York *Sun*, warns us not to look for a great actor in Gémier in that "he is chiefly celebrated in his home town as a director"—a sort of "French Reinhardt." Mr. Hammond, of *The Herald Tribune*, viewed the first performance and left later judgments to other hands, but he reports some off-stage gossip:

"The play selected for M. Gémier's initial bow was not, apparently, the happiest item in his repertoire. At least I was told so by Parisian acquaintances in the foyer after the first act. It was rather a commonplace melodrama, allowing M. Gémier few opportunities to express either his art or his gratitude. A trim, personable man of fifty, he impress the outlanders as being a wise and resourceful actor with a capacity for faithful mimicry. His company, I thought, was excellent, but according to the foregathered experts on the sidewalk, it was not. It was merely one of those every-day Parisian organizations, competent, but not at all representative of l'Odéon. However, the performance inspired hope that later in the three weeks' season the expected achievements will occur."

The second offering was a sort of Jekyll and Hyde play, and the third a play involving spiritualism and psychoanalysis, called "L'Homme et ses Fantômes," by Lenormand, a dramatist already introduced to the American stage. These plays were not largely attended, but seemed to whet the appetite for what was to come. An immense and enthusiastic house witnessed the Molière production, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." But here the producer, showing his affinity to Reinhardt, set at loggerheads the critical purists and modernists. Of the former we take Mr. Towse, of the New York *Evening Post*, as an example:

"The fame of Molière attracted an immense audience, and of a notably intelligent kind, to Jolson's Theater last evening, and apparently they enjoyed themselves heartily. The applause and laughter, at any rate, were plentiful and genuine. But to tell the truth, what they saw was only partly Molière, just as what they might have seen in 'The Merchant of Venice' was only partly Shakespeare. It was a lively, picturesque and entertaining performance, but, except occasionally, the true spirit and style were wanting. Even if these had been present, the attempt to interpret an old classic by the modern methods of Reinhardt would have been disastrous.

"If 'Hamlet,' as has been said, is full of familiar quotations, so is 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' full of familiar comic situations and expedients. The revival of these old masterpieces is highly desirable, if only to show us moderns how largely we are indebted to the neglected ancients for the comic ideas which we have been using until they have become the stale commonplaces of an uninventive theater. In them we have the originals, treated with the directness, vigor and simplicity—due to keen human observation—which make them vital even to-day. But to give them their proper effect it is essential that they should be interpreted after the fashion designed by their creators. Therein lies that value of the historical traditions which may soon be lost beyond redemption.

"'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' of course, is a mixture of farce, comedy and musical extravaganza, with dashes of burlesque. It is rich not only in comic situation, but in contrasted types and characters and literary humor. The personages in it are purposely exaggerated, but not beyond the semblance of truth, and for the full development of its comic and satiric vein it ought to be played not only in the method and environment intended by the author, but as if the participating actors believed in the reality of what they were doing. Any attempt to intensify its humor by recourse to clowning results in its adulteration or total evaporation. And there was indisputable clowning last evening as well as the unfortunate attempt at the (unwarrantable) novel and spectacular by the adoption of the Reinhardt trick of bringing the actors through the audience."

Not so minded is Mr. Woollcott, of *The Sun*, who reports "as uninhibited a revival as ever a classic experienced in this town":

"This buoyant, ornery playing of Molière, which Gémier inaugurated when he was a free spirit outside the walls of any national theater, provides a hearty entertainment for such clientele as he is building up in this town, just as it hugely amused the floating population of American troops that used to dot his audiences at the Antoine with olive drab in the misty, forgotten spring of 1919.

"It is at least a thousand pities he was so badly advised in his present visit that he did not start his engagement with 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' instead of starting it with that penny dreadful which led his first New York audience to suppose that some one had come along with nothing to show them. And the rôle of the innocent and aspiring *M. Jourdain*, the celebrated parvenu who was so gratified to learn that he had been talking prose for forty years without knowing it, is so clearly Gémier's dish that one wonders all the more at his burying it in the second week of his engagement."

Mr. Broun's devoir to the visitors in *The World* was made over "The Merchant of Venice," and we shall find him on the side of the angels according to where we place the angels. To read him:

"Gémier's *Shylock* is by far the liveliest I have ever seen. It

> may be that Shakespeare would not altogether recognize his 'Merchant of Venice' as it is performed by the company from the Odéon now playing at Jolson's Theater, but he would undoubtedly accept it as a good show.
>
> "There is a theory, I believe, that one drop of French blood is sufficient to produce a purely Gallic child. Master Will has become Monsieur in the production by the visiting star and his supporting company.
>
> "But perhaps that is not wholly at war with the spirit of the play. After all, Paris lies nearer Venice than does London. Irving's *Shylock*, as I remember, was from a stained-glass window. Warfield's came from a Ghetto, but Gémier's *Merchant* is a boulevardier. There is nothing old about him except the beard. *Antonio* is not a whit more sprightly. Indeed, I had a curious sense that Gémier's *Shylock* was a man a good deal like Clemenceau. If *Antonio*, then, is taken as a symbol of Lloyd George, everything becomes easy.
>
> "Around this polished, vigorous and sophisticated *Merchant* moves a Mardi Gras. At times, as in the scene of *Jessica's* elopement, the tragedy almost takes on a ballet form. The revellers roam off the stage and up and down the aisles. The joyous gusto of it all is inspiriting.
>
> "Gémier and his players are not in the least abashed by the thought that Shakespeare is dead. These actors seem to have a fine, rip-snorting time playing the piece which must be one of the many correct ways in which to perform it."

Gémier is famous in France for his impersonation of *Shylock*, but Mr. Towse reminds us that what he offers is "not the play that Shakespeare wrote, but an adaptation by a French author." As the play is, so is the character:

> "*Shylock*, of course, altho he is provided with new dialog, scenes and experiences—he is manhandled by a mob at one time and is the center of a near-riot in the court-room—is, in the main, modeled upon the old outlines. M. Gémier makes him a conventional, not to say stage, Jew of the modern Ghetto, a sly, suspicious, smiling, propitiatory, gesticulatory, cringing being, capable of hate and vengeance, but not of great passion or devastating despair. He will not lend a cent to *Bassanio* until the name of *Antonio* is mentioned as bondsman, and laughs uproariously over his merry bond.
>
> "From the first he is animated by cunning spite and after the loss of his ducats and his daughter, he exhibits flashes of malignant temper and fits of dejection, but no real pathos or intensity of menacing purpose. He is never really formidable. He chuckles contentedly over his cleverness even when he is whetting his knife, and his collapse after defeat and sentence is that of a weakling. Here is no real touch of the tragic. The notable feature of his *Shylock* is its consistency. It is minutely and beautifully executed, but it shows no gleam of inspiration. It is a striking figure in a spectacular romance, but it is not Shakespeare.
>
> "The most Shakespearean figure in the whole cast was the *Antonio* of M. Varennes. This was a fine, dignified study. Madame Koretzky played the heroine excellently, but it was some other woman than *Portia*. M. Rozet was a fervent and languishing lover as *Bassanio* and acted with spirit. The part of *Lancelot Gobbo*, enormously expanded—a combination of clown and harlequin—was played with amazing agility by M. Pasquali. And M. Morin was a good *Doge*. All the other performers acquitted themselves well according to their lights. And the groupings were colorful and admirably managed. But it was not a Shakespeare night."

Lacking space for details about the "Taming of the Shrew," which also failed to meet Anglo-Saxon Shakespearean ideals, whatever they may be, we give a paragraph from an unsigned *Times* article:

> "For nearly three hours at Jolson's Theater, M. Gémier and his company played a piece entitled 'The Taming of the Shrew.' One puts it thus cautiously because save for a familiar plot and familiar characters and M. Gémier's careful pronunciation of the author's name in the prolog, the piece had slight resemblance to the well-sifted performances (drilled by erudite and dignified Shakespeareans) to which English-speaking audiences have long grown accustomed. To interpolate a line from another comedy, 'Bless thee, Shrew, how art thou translated!' For this Gallic 'Shrew' was loud and boisterous, merry and broad, even bawdy at times, with the dash and swing of a college burlesque. Some in the audience may have been offended by M. Gémier's 'emancipated' performance. If so, they were lost among their neighbors who laughed—well, immoderately."

IBANEZ AS A REVOLUTIONIST

TO START A REVOLUTION with "Aunt Bessie's Bedtime Talks with Tots" might suggest itself as a possibility to one mind out of a million, but he would have to resemble the mentality of Blasco Ibáñez, the Spanish writer who has his eye on turning Alfonso off the Spanish throne. The comparison is uttered by a writer for the Consolidated Press Association, who speaks in such terms of Ibáñez's vitriolic book intended to undo the Spanish monarchy. It has appeared in Paris carrying mention that two million copies have been printed in Spanish for distribution in Spain. The revolutionary writer boasts of "secret means of getting them over the border" and also tells of English editions to be published simultaneously in New York and London. The Press Association dispatch which furnishes us with the introductory simile continues:

> "The writer is not aware whether the New York edition will have as much trouble getting circulated as the Spanish, but for the benefit of those Americans who may have been unable thus far to get a copy, he will say that it is about as thrilling a revolutionary manifesto as Aunt Bessie's bedtime talks with tots.
>
> "Blasco 'reveals' that Don Alfonso 'carries on so,' sometimes summers at Deauville and that Spanish troops have suffered heavy losses recently in Morocco, and he relates at great length the old gossip about Dictator Primo's private life. He proves conclusively that there are scarcely any intelligent people in Spain except himself and Prof. Miguel Unamuno, both of whom, moreover, now are exiled in Paris and aspiring to be the Victor Hugos of a tremendous Republican revolution.
>
> "But one can not help reading between the lines that what really rankles in Blasco's ardent revolutionary breast is the fact that altho abroad he is hailed as Spain's foremost writer, his reputation in his own country has not kept pace. You might compare him with Upton Sinclair who, tho unglorified by exile, has a tremendous following abroad.
>
> "One can imagine Sinclair—if ever fortune decrees exile for him—writing a fulminating indictment of the then President and Secretary of State and publishing it simultaneously in eight or nine languages, including the Scandinavian. But one can not imagine an indignant American public secretly passing copies from hand to hand until the country rose up as a single man and swept the malefactors from power.
>
> "Nor can one imagine Blasco's blast having a similar effect in Spain. The writer has traveled that joyous country both before Primo de Rivera's dictatorship and since, and he always observed that one thing which made the Spaniards so happy was that they did not care a rap about politics. If they heard that Alfonso was at Deauville with other 'Dough-Villains,' playing baccarat, drinking champagne and dandling dainty damsels on his knee, they most often said: 'Lucky dog,' for these are pastimes dear to every true Spanish heart, and the King who did not indulge in them would be regarded as a suspect.
>
> "If Primo and Alfonso had sufficient intelligence they would distribute Blasco's book gratis through Spain, perfectly secure in the knowledge that the Spaniards would be too bored to read it. And even if they did read it they would scarcely be allured by the author's rhapsodical picture of the republic which he prophesies will soon exist and under which Spain will be so well and so modernly governed that no real Spaniard could possibly live there.
>
> "Of course Barcelona wants revolution, or rather separation. But Barcelonians are not Spaniards but Catalonians. They are nice, clean, bright, modern, up-and-coming people and they are extremely fond of political activities."

Current Opinion adds some interesting facts:

> "Ibáñez is carrying on his operations from the safe refuge of his comfortable villa in France. His grandiloquence has recalled the operatic stunts of D'Annunzio in the Fiume episode, and Señor Magaz has not been alone in charging him with motives other than those of pure, self-sacrificing patriotism. Ibáñez has been living in comparative obscurity for a number of years, and his royalties have perhaps been falling off. He himself gives support to this suspicion by a curious postscript to his Paris pronunciamento. After expressing perfect confidence that Alfonso will be throneless within a few months, he makes the reservation that if he should fail he will make a world lecture tour! Comments the New York *Herald Tribune:* 'One was afraid so.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE FAILURE OF THE OLDER GENERATION

DIAGNOSTICIANS OF THE MIND are still probing for the causes which have made the younger generation run amuck while the elders look on, sad-eyed and helpless. Here now is one whose position and practise give him the right to speak, who puts his finger on the sore spot—in the body of the elders. It is the older generation which is sick, stupid and helpless, and the younger generation is simply trying to fend for itself, making a bad mess of things here and there, to be sure; but doing very well when one considers the complete mess made by their elders. Surveying what has happened to the young, in his volume, "What Ails Our Youth?" (Scribner's), Dr. George A. Coe, of Teachers College, Columbia University, sets down the faults that every one notices: craze for excitement, lack of reverence and of respect; disregard of reasonable restraints in conduct and reasonable reticence in speech; lack of individuality; living merely in the present, and general purposelessness. Even in college dawdling is general, and the most absorbing occupations are recreations and athletics.

A DEFENDER OF YOUTH

Dr. George A. Coe, who finds a beam in the eye of maturity while he is trying to locate the mote in the eye of youth.

After this staggering enumeration of faults, Dr. Coe says we shall discover that the young are reacting in natural ways to conditions for which we, their elders, are responsible, if anybody is. He proceeds to the discovery. Science, he finds, has given enormous increase to man's control over the forces of nature, so that he has been overstimulated into taking hold of opportunities which he hasn't been able to digest. The changed status of woman has added to the complexities of modern society by showering the young woman with invitations to achieve, to adventure, to enjoy before she is fully prepared to adapt herself to changed circumstances. Sometimes giddiness results, and bad taste has new opportunities to display itself. Modern industry must share in responsibility for the change, since the contacts between employer and employee, once familiar and intimate, are now mechanized and depersonalized. It is complained that the younger generation goes abroad at night instead of sitting about the home fireside, but the desire for novelty, says Dr. Coe, characterizes adult recreations, too; and, if one asks what proportion of the young people find an evening at home attractive, one should ask likewise what proportion of the adults will be found at home on Saturday night because they prefer domestic joys.

Modern education is also at fault, finds this doctor, for in its complacency it fails to prepare the student for the vocation of living, which should be the supreme test of college training. The teacher, as a sort of handmaid to society, teaches what has happened or how a thing is done; but he doesn't qualify as a guide in the development of our civilization. In short, the college turns out automatons instead of thinkers. The denominational colleges appear in no better light than the secular schools, for, comments Dr. Coe:

> "In a true, deep, and almost tragic sense it may be said that what ails our religious academies and colleges is their religion! Not merely lack of religion, but also lack in the religion that they have. Lack of religious problems, lack of living thought, lack of initiative and creative urge, lack of divine discontent in a world in which the spirit of the Divine is, 'Behold, I make all things new!' Because educators have not believed that education, even of the laity, is responsible for such things, we can not count upon the men and women who have been educated here, even tho they be members of churches, to see the changing needs of God's kingdom upon earth, much less to take prompt steps to meet the needs. And—here is the main point—this is not the way to make youth feel that religion is real, urgent, inspiriting."

The youthful faults in evidence in the preponderant mass of our young people should not detract attention from that minority, statistically small, but outspoken and forceful, that is examining the machinery of modern life with such critical eye. Many things may or may not ail them, we are told; but the overwhelmingly significant fact about them is that they are endeavoring to think for themselves. Age for thought, youth for action, says tradition; but the aggressive minority among our young people, says Dr. Coe, boldly take youth to be a time for both thought and action. If this assumption should become established and customary in our society, Dr. Coe thinks that "it probably would produce one of the most momentous changes to which a date can be assigned." It is said that youth is rash, that it rushes into action with half-baked plans; but, asks Dr. Coe,

> "Who shall say whether the greater rashness in thought and action is to be attributed to our critical youth or to our mature leaders? The older generation, having got pricked in its endeavor to gather grapes from thorns, says: 'I will get those grapes by reaching farther into the thorn-tree and by grabbing more quickly.' Is not this rashness? What is more precipitate in all history than the haste with which the leaders now in control, with the acquiescence of the people, have assumed that the evils produced and revealed by the Great War are to be avoided in the future by following the same motives and pursuing the same nationalistic policies that brought on the war? In the major concerns of our civilization—in State, in Church, in industry—have we, the mature, been really apt to learn from history? Have we cautiously looked to see where our real successes and our real failures lie? Have we withheld action until it could be rationally justified? Our fault is almost precisely that which we attribute to youth: We rashly approve and imitate the past, especially ourselves, while critical youth rashly commits itself to the unprecedented.
>
> "At one point, at least, these critical youths are pursuing the essentially conservative method of reason itself: They are endeavoring to be realistic toward facts, and to assess values from a broadly human standpoint rather than from the prejudiced standpoint of individual or partizan interest. Whereas, even a world-calamity and the threat of world-destruction do not jar our leaders into realistic thinking; whereas, in high observation-posts the actualities of the war and of the settlement are blinked, and the entrapping meshes of a selfish and self-willed nationalism are not even perceived, the eyes of our critical youths are seeing beyond every national and racial horizon. They, more than any other present-day group probably, reflect the ancient saying: 'Nothing that is human is to me foreign.'

> "What shall we do with such youths? First of all, listen to them! Listen, not as to some freakish novelty; listen, not as to an enemy whom we would entrap in his own words; listen, not as to a new and better authority, but as to fellow-travelers and explorers who may possibly see in the environment what we have not yet seen, who may possibly remind us of something in the path already traversed that we are ignoring, who may possibly realize the difficulties ahead and strengthen our courage to meet them."

On the whole, the criticism of modern life that emanates from youth is, we are told, a criticism of the ends that we pursue:

> "To the eyes of these youths it appears that, on the whole, our civilization, our religion included, is devoting its energies to minor ends, tho major ends be profest and in a sense intended; that the values that we do achieve—from bread to education—are narrowly distributed, the basis not being humanity, but race, class, or sheer economic power; that real freedom, tho the term be on our lips, is prevented by narrowness of opportunity, by defective education, by economic pressure, and by governmental action; that where we think we are following principles, we have drifted into servitude to the machinery that we have created; that religion itself has become institutionalized, unprophetic, and self-deceived. In view of all this, the leaders of the world's affairs are judged to be blind, partizan, and unready to learn from history and experience. Education, as it is generally administered, is regarded as not doing its normal and proper part to prevent these things. It gives insufficient encouragement to individuality, initiative, real thinking and judgment and creativeness; it fails to assimilate the implications of freedom, and as a consequence prepares us to endure instead of correct the blunders of our leaders; finally, it has not made adequate provision for leading us out of partizanship, class divisions, and provincialism into an efficient humanitarianism.
>
> "This is the way that our civilization looks to the eyes of many an awakened youth. We shall greatly misunderstand the stir that is abroad if we fancy that it is just an emotional reaction from the strain and suffering of the war. For it is also a thought-movement that examines the foundations of what we have cherished—rather thoughtlessly, perhaps—as civilization. In particular, it endeavors to judge this civilization by the ends that it pursues, and by the actual condition of human life, rather than by the elaborateness, precision, or power of its machinery. . . .
>
> "What shall we do with our critical youths, then? Make them full partners in the concern! Junior partners, of course; they will not aspire to be more when once their capacity has had opportunity to find for itself its limitations. And let us older heads remember that the chief danger that the young encounter is not any temptation to radicalism, but the soporific of conventionality. They imitate us too much, not too little; alas, that so few of them are aware of our faults! The best policy is to increase the number of critical youth as fast as we can."

A WARNING FOR COUNTRY GIRLS—Twenty-five thousand girls and young women are reported to be economically adrift in New York, victims of the room shortage and of the temptations which beset the unhappily housed. At the same time other thousands are clamoring at New York's gates, unaware of the peril that is in store for them. The situation is regarded as being too serious for debate, and a nation-wide movement to keep girls away from the great cities is urged on the Association to Provide Proper Housing for Girls, of New York. This warning, as we quote it from the press, is uttered by the Rev. Edward Roberts Moore, director of social action for the Catholic charities of New York:

> "We must stem the tide of migration of young country girls to the city. It is all right to discuss remedies for meeting the present situation, but we must also consider the future. This migration is a national menace. We must carry our campaign from the city into the country. We must portray to the young women and men on the farm the disadvantages of forsaking the farm for the city and make them realize how fortunate they are on the farm.
>
> "A nation-wide study of this subject by the National Councils of Catholic Women has revealed there are many more young women between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four than there are young men of the same ages, and in States having large cities there are more girls between these ages living in the congested cities than in all the rest of the State."

OVERCOMING THE POISON OF PREJUDICE

"CRYSTALLIZED LIES" are the coin of prejudice, for, we are told, among the unthinking any trite saying assumes the air of authority without reference to whether it is true at all, or valid in only certain cases. For instance, one may excuse himself of almost any offense by reciting that "all is fair in love and war," or condone any moral failure by repeating the time-honored dictum that "you can't change human nature." If this were true, it would forever make useless any attempt to work for the salvation of humanity. Again, thinking people would hesitate to say with Decatur, "our country, right or wrong," or to believe that any arbitrary decision can determine what constitutes a "100 per cent. American." For thus are prejudice and hatred served, until there is danger that a saying may become a maxim of conduct, a few empty phrases become a moral code. In moralizing on this idea that he puts forth, Dr. Edward A. Steiner, of Grinnell College, Iowa, visualizes the need for clear thinking and for the weighing of all evidence before reaching a decision. In an article appearing in *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist), Dr. Steiner points out that one can be sincere and worthy in his own faith without casting slurs on another, that it is possible to be a loyal American without despising the Japanese, or hating the Germans; that it is possible to believe that our institutions and our growing culture are the best for us, without decrying the values of those which have grown up on another soil; that it is possible to have faith in the capitalistic system without believing that every one who protests against its ills is a Bolshevik. He goes on:

> "The greatest hindrance to straight thinking in a blind, fanatical loyalty to one's own group lies in the fact that a mind poisoned by hate believes the unbelievable, reason becomes submerged in a wave of emotion, and civilized man sinks back to the level of primitive man, if not to that of the beast.
>
> "This was strongly illustrated by this generation's experience during the great war. If I were the Almighty and wanted to punish the war-makers, and those who fanned the flames with breaths of hate, I would have them all—historians, lecturers, and ministers of the gospel—read their own books, lectures, and sermons throughout eternity. Hell could hold no more terrible punishment, for sensitive souls at least.
>
> "Men became atrocity mongers, distorters of a few facts, libelers of the whole human race. They did it to be loyal. To die for one's country, to strike and be struck fairly and heroically may bring an immortal halo. To lie for one's country leaves a bad odor like that of a putrid sore. The wound is self-inflicted, and the integrity of the human spirit is lacerated, which nothing but repentance and the forgiveness of God can heal.
>
> "We endowed our enemies with superhuman power; they were everywhere, could do everything with a superdiabolic quality which could do the impossibly wicked things.
>
> "This did not help to win the war, except perhaps that momentarily it fanned the fires of hate, which ultimately was the greatest damage the war inflicted. The hate opened deep chasms in the human soul and filled them with poison. Mankind is suffering from its effects now more than from the depreciated currency, the redrawing of boundaries or the premature death of 10,000,000 vigorous young men."

The poison engendered then, we are told, is at work now in our country, "which is fast drifting into civil conflict." By way of illustration, Dr. Steiner tells the following story:

> "A graduate of a college—a woman who teaches history in a city high school—told me at the time when the Non-Partizan League was controlling the legislature in North Dakota, that a law was passed there, nationalizing women. I was horrified, and asked her if she knew what that meant; she didn't quite know, but she knew it was so.
>
> "Here, then, a college graduate, a teacher of history, believed that men in their senses, men who are the most selfish mates of all animals, wanting their mates for themselves, that they passed a law making their wives and daughters common property. She believed, or at least circulated a story, which implies that women, the most loyal mates, who zealously guard their privilege and their honor, would permit themselves to belong to any man at his will. She said, no matter if I didn't believe it, her brother

told her, and he lived in North Dakota, and was in the grain business. This, then, is the terrible indictment. If one is in the grain business in North Dakota and hates the Non-Partizan League, one believes everything about the object of his hate, even those things which are patently impossible.

"I am tempted to repeat another incident, because it happened in a parsonage—a Methodist parsonage in my own State. The mistress of the manse told me that the one thing her husband was then fighting was the Roman Catholic Church, because he knew, and everybody knew, that the Pope was building a palace in Washington; that he could leave Rome and rule America from the District of Columbia. She was greatly puzzled when I told her that President Coolidge was having a palace built in Peking, and that the future White House would be in China.

"These fulminations, which rise from angered hearts, are worse than useless. One can not build a kingdom of truth, which is the kingdom of God, with lies, or even with gross exaggerations."

People mistake their prejudices for vital conviction, writes Dr. Steiner, and they prefer to have their appendices cut out to having their prejudices removed. They think that if they lose their prejudices they will slip from the rock of salvation. Actually,

"The prime duty of every Christian man to-day is to endeavor to get rid of his prejudices where they interfere with the right functioning of the laws which bind people together; so that, even if they differ one from another in the profoundest matters, they may yet be good neighbors.

"If I am not mistaken, we in America are entering into a darker Middle Ages than those which left behind them so much unpenetrated gloom, and nothing will save us from confusion, from bitter and lasting enmities, if not civil wars, but the virtue of clear thinking, the abstinence from the vice of judging by our prejudices, and acting upon them, rather than upon the facts where they are obtainable.

"To know both sides of a case and be too lenient is not nearly so bad as to know only one side of the case and be unjust; to realize that all of truth is not the monopoly of any church or group and not be dogmatic is not so bad as to believe that one knows it all, and then be intolerant. One can have deep convictions, yet be open to more and more and more light."

This, we are told, is an age of scientific achievement, but of a dearth of prophesying—a splendid age for the body, but a difficult one for the soul. But Dr. Steiner can not believe that God is not eager to lead mankind into clearer and clearer knowledge of His will and to give us greater control of those moral forces which are so greatly needed in this mechanical and materialistic age. The fault and the remedy, he points out, lie with us:

"If the pulpit is sterile and the fountains of inspiration are dried up, is it not at least in part due to the fact that we are moved in our thinking by accumulated prejudices, which reach back into the unreasoning days of our ancestors? We are not willing enough, or courageous enough, to cut loose from these impediments and learn how to think boldly, no matter if the truth we discover is not the truth we want to know, no matter if it turns profit into loss, or if it reveals the fact that our own institutions and ideals are still incomplete and not necessarily the best.

"Yet I am very sure that straight thinking alone will not save the world from the doom toward which it seems to be traveling. Logic alone will not save us—there *must* be deep feeling, our emotions need to be educated, and thus far no college curriculum deals with these problems adequately, and but few pulpits guide us toward their purification.

"Three things make up the sum of true religion: 'To do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with our God,' which is clear thinking, deep feeling, and wise acting."

IF I HAD A MILLION DOLLARS

By G. A. STUDDERT KENNEDY

("*Woodbine Willie*")

I WOULD buy me a perfect Island Home,
Sweet set in a Southern Sea,
And there would I build me a paradise,
For the heart o' my Love and me.

I would make me a perfect garden there,
The one that my dream soul knows,
And the years would flow as the petals grow,
That flame to a perfect rose.

I would rear me a perfect temple there,
A shrine where my Christ might dwell,
And then I would wake to behold my soul,
Damned deep in a perfect hell.

—*The Churchman* (New York).

A SPIKE FOR THE "ONE-HAND GUN"

MURDER BY MAIL is to be stopt so far as Sears, Roebuck and Company are concerned, for that well-known Chicago mail-order house has announced that it has discontinued the sale of all forms of firearms. "Our action in limiting the sale of firearms to officers of the law and finally discontinuing the sale of them altogether," says Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of the firm, "is based on our desire to protect our good name and maintain the public good-will. We feel the moral side of all public questions is the right side, not only because we want to be right, but because it is good business." This action is worthy of the commendation it has already received and deserving of all praise, remarks the New York *Daily News*, which has long been in the campaign against pistol-toting. The voluntary action of Sears, Roebuck and Company is not legislation, we are told; "but it is indicative of a growing public opinion against the sale of pistols and revolvers; it is a move toward spiking the one-hand gun. It is a shining example for other mail-order houses to follow." Observing that the times are changing, that men don't go about the streets armed with deadly weapons any more if they have no criminal intent, the Washington *News* asserts that even homes don't need guns for protection as they once did. "For every home that is saved from marauders by the presence of a gun, there is probably at least one into which tragedy came because some one 'didn't know it was loaded.'" The remedies, asserts the Washington paper, are two: "Maximum sentences for every one found to be carrying a gun on the street, strict regulation of the sale of weapons only to those who can show responsible character and actual need for the weapon."

A day or two after the announcement by Sears, Roebuck and Company, notes the Columbus *Dispatch*, it was published that one of the well-known firearms manufacturing companies, which had been closed down since July, had resumed operations and would soon be working, with its entire force, on a forty-eight-hour week. "So," says *The Dispatch*, "somebody is still to sell firearms, whether mail-order merchants continue to handle them or not." However,

"The revolver still has its legitimate uses, and if private manufacturing companies did not produce it, the State or national Government would be obliged to do so. Otherwise, the murder of policemen would be an easy job, of every-day occurrence, to say nothing of the murder of ordinary citizens, and we would soon see crime waves in comparison with which those now complained of would be mere ripples.

"But the move of the mail-order house was in the right direction, for all that, and it should be followed by such Federal action as will take firearms out of the mail-bags altogether. By all possible means, it should be made harder and harder for actual or possible criminals to acquire possession of firearms and carry them about."

However, the agitation over indiscriminate pistol-toting may, or may not, be ended by the mail-order house's announcement, thinks the El Paso *Times*. For, we are told,

"Like liquor, pistols will be obtained by those who want them as long as they are made. And the more prohibitory laws we pass regarding them, the more difficult we make it for law-abiding citizens who intend to use them properly to get hold of them."

Tomato Soup!

Can't you just taste it?

Tomatoes in all their glory! How tempting they look on the vines, as they hang heavy-laden with their rich juices and luscious "meat"!

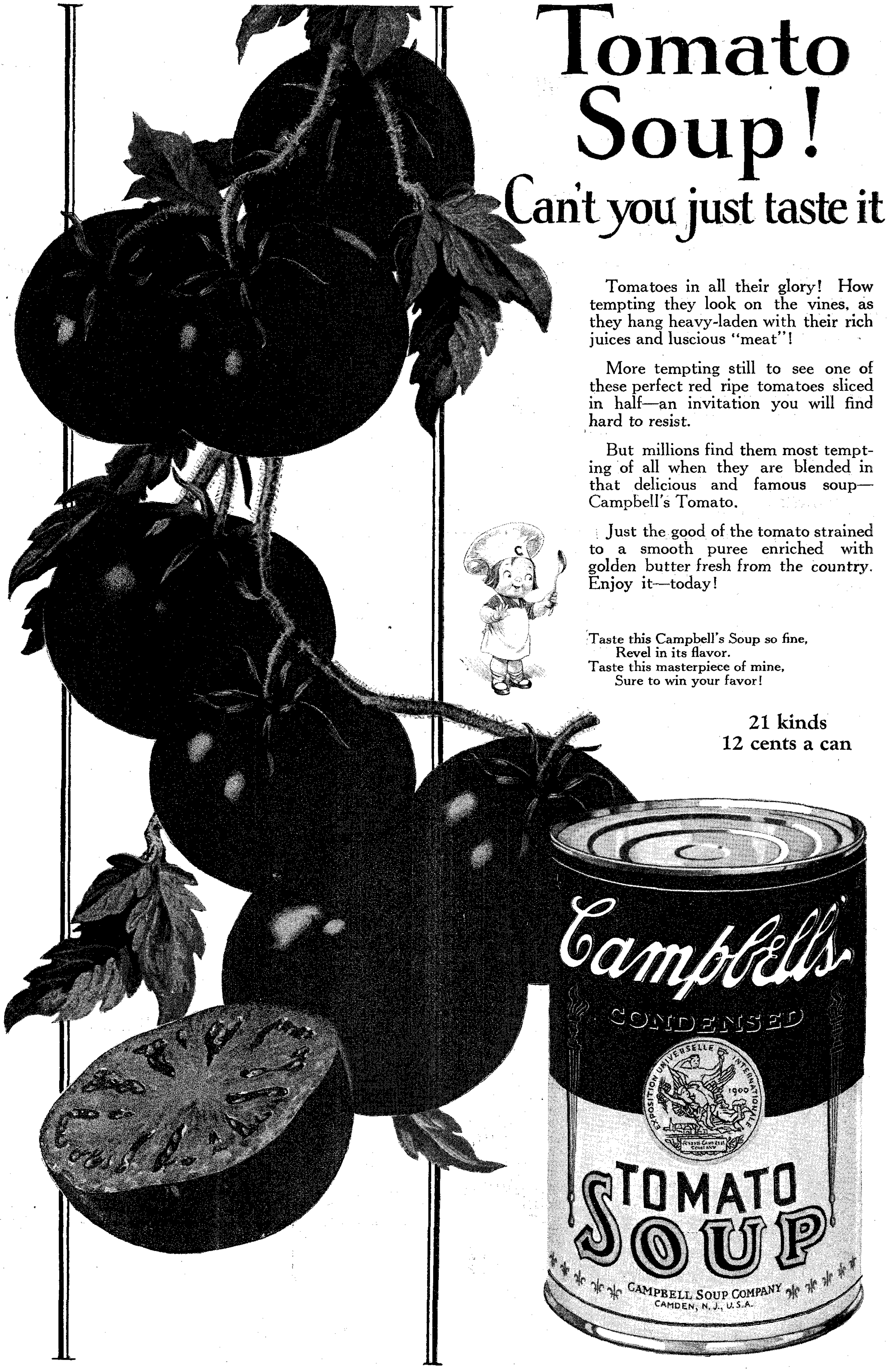
More tempting still to see one of these perfect red ripe tomatoes sliced in half—an invitation you will find hard to resist.

But millions find them most tempting of all when they are blended in that delicious and famous soup—Campbell's Tomato.

Just the good of the tomato strained to a smooth puree enriched with golden butter fresh from the country. Enjoy it—today!

Taste this Campbell's Soup so fine,
Revel in its flavor.
Taste this masterpiece of mine,
Sure to win your favor!

21 kinds
12 cents a can


Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE
1900
TOMATO
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J., U. S. A.

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

A LITTLE long, perhaps, for our page, but this *Scribner* poem is calculated to stir tender memories in many minds:

TO THIS HOUSE . . .

By Struthers Burt

To this house where I began,
Now I come again, a man;

Clumb the stone steps, old and stately,
Pause before the door sedately:

Up the steps where once I ran,
Long before I was a man.

By the robin-shivered pool
Dusk has stooped to drink the cool

Waters, and the graying wind
Makes the garden reaches blind.

Deep the quiet twilight lies
In the kneeling evening's eyes.

Here in spring wistaria throws
Lilac on the unborn rose;

Here in autumn grape-vines trail
Purpling fruit of blossoms pale;

Now the hushed green summer bids
Silence for the katydids.

Quiet house where grape-vines grow,
This is the child who loved you so.

Shadow is a dangerous thing
When the heart begins to sing;

In the hall and on the stair
Shadows look from everywhere,

With the shadowy white of faces
Stirs the dark in corner places,

And the shadow of lost laughter
Clings along the hidden rafter.

Like a tiny scurrying mouse
Memory runs about the house.

In this room I used to lie
And await the sunrise sky,

Wait the wet lawns touched with light
Footprints of the passing night.

Half a score of robins nodded
Up and down the heavy sodded

Grass beneath the maple trees,
Flickering in the little breeze;

Half a score of larks were burning
Flames of sound at day's returning.

In this room I used to wait
For the moon to hesitate

Beautifully from sill to door,
And along the polished floor;

Shining sheet and shining bed,
Shining ceiling overhead,

Not in all four worlds there be
Such a shining mystery.

Silver ships with silver sails
Drifting home on silver gales.

House, O house, where grape-vines grow,
This is the child who loved you so.

Memory is no kindly friend
When remembrance is the end.

Memory is a treacherous mate
When there is no duplicate

Of the word, or look, or scene
Where the mind has happy been.

Nothing of the warm dear touch,
Memory has no trace of such.

Here in every room unwanted
Memory finds me mute and haunted;

Here in every room the clear
Unheard voices find me near. . . .

This, O house, is not to know
The little child who loved you so.

A neighbor of Mr. Babbitts poses questions for herself in *The Century*, and her questions trouble a good many of our native fellow citizens.

REVERSAL

By Flora Shufelt Rivola

How should a puritan live in me
  Who am prairie-born?
Yet when I hold an ecstasy,
  It pricks me as a thorn.

It is as though a loveliness
  Must be always forgone
Because some prudent ancestress
  Has slipped my gay self on.

She wears me as a casual hood
  No sooner donned than doffed.
For how could its lent charm be good?
  Far, far too bright and soft!

But once I wore her as a pearl
  Upon love's trembling hand.
Even she was once a dreaming girl;
  She seemed to understand,

For suddenly the gray of her
  Grew exquisite with light;
I felt her breathless questions were,
  Could happiness be right?

The Bystander (London) celebrated its twenty-first birthday (November 21), and points to the changes that have come about in so short a time.

THE BYSTANDER MAKES HIS BOW

By Hartley Carrick

Twenty-one years is the deuce of a time!
  Think of the ebb and the flow.
Think of the cricketers then in their prime,
  Ranji, MacLaren and Co.!
Add up a few of those orators too,
  Rosebery, Chamberlain (Joe):
(For a few gentlemen took to politics then!)
  Twenty-one years ago!

Cabarets had not begun to amuse;
  Profiteers lay very low;
Men went to see Alexander and Tree;
  Irving was Boss of the Show!
The d——d Income Tax didn't weigh down our backs;
  A quid got a *quid pro quo;*
And the motoring blight only rarely got tight,
  Twenty-one years ago!

Still we go puddling and muddling along,
  Trying to pay what we owe;
Still we've the sad, and the bad, and the mad;
  Still we've the beggar and beau.
And still (as we're going remarkably strong),
  Dear Reader, we'd have you know,
We are still at your service as then we were,
  Twenty-one years ago!

Flappers were not too deplorably pert;
  Manners were still *comme il faut;*
Mah Jongg had not driven Ping-Pong to pot;
  Bridge wasn't thought to be slow;
Chaps on the ranks took with adequate thanks
  Tips that we cared to bestow;
And the whisky we drank wasn't nearly so rank,
  Twenty-one years ago!

All of our Championship Cups hadn't gone
  To Yanks or the Esquimaux;
Elderly "girls" hadn't shingled their curls;
  Chaperones were not *de trop;*
Our heavy White Hopes were not knocked through the ropes
  Ere they had given a flow;
And we didn't bow down to the Communist Clown,
  Twenty-one years ago!

The theme here is unusual, but anything so universal is fit subject for poetry. The long counting of the hours is one of the impressive things about these lines that we take from *Contemporary Verse* (December):

BIRTH

By Margaret Tod Ritter

Nine months of bliss and pain
This miracle has lain
Beneath my heart;
Nine months apart.
And now, to-day, they look at me and smile
And say: "A little while!"
A little while of agony, a stark,
Grim struggle with the long, oppressing dark.
Dear Heaven,
I did not dream such pain existed: seven—
Eight—nine. How slow the night, how slow.
Nine months ago
My thoughts of now were dim; I could not guess
The price of happiness.
Ten—twelve. They are so lightly made,
The vows of marriage. Oh, I am afraid!
The light is growing dim and tall and queer;
The price of happiness . . . My dear, my dear,
The road is steep and dark, I cannot see,
Come close to me.
Nine singing months of bliss.
And this!
Why did they never warn me? No one said
"Better dead . . ."
All-inarticulate
They let me wait
In ignorance; they let me dream and play
Up to the very day
This agony was due:
One—two.
In very weariness I long to take
The hand of death, and yet for your dear sake
I hesitate. The tall gates swing apart,
Dear heart,
Can you not see them? Gates of amethyst—
Let go my wrist.
Do you not understand
The power of your hand?
I cannot suffer longer. Let me go.
No! No!
Tell me instead of one who bore
The little Christ . . . Three—four.
Blackness of night,
No light,
No gates of amethyst, no road,
No place to lay the load.
Sheer walls of agony, steep cliffs of pain,
Again and again.
Torture too cruel to bear,
Moisture throughout my hair,
Moisture upon my brow,
God! it is agony now.
No shining stars, no lamp to light the way,
No dawn, no day.
More cliffs of pain, more jagged walls of fire
Ascending higher—
Nails in the hands and feet;
Nails would be sweet.
A sword in the side, the thigh,
A cry:
Cry of the lips unsealed,
Cry of my heart revealed.

Nine months of waiting—yesterday—today:
Oh, such a little, little price to pay!

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Only Buick meets the standard Buick leadership has established

Buick's leadership in the automobile industry, held year after year, is the result of Buick performance, comfort, beauty and dependability. In other words, people buy Buick cars because a Buick is, in their judgment, the most automobile for the money.

And Buick prestige goes further than that. Wherever automobiles are talked over; wherever they are analyzed, Buick is the standard by which comparisons are made.

So, when you buy an automobile consider these facts. You will see why Buick leads in public esteem, as is reflected by its sales throughout the country; why Buick is everywhere regarded as the standard of comparison of motor car values.

Measure motor car values by these standards—

Engineering Buick motor cars are the result of twenty years of engineering development by a group of specialists who have devoted their entire time to Buick cars only. Each division of Buick production is guided by a division of engineers and assistants. Every unit and every part, down to the smallest washer, is designed and checked by Buick engineers.

Chassis Every working part of a Buick chassis is sealed against grit, dust and water. From fan hub to rear axle, the moving parts are housed; valves, spark plugs, starter-generator, clutch, flywheel, transmission, universal joint, drive shaft and rear axle are all enclosed, keeping out dirt and moisture and holding oil and grease to lubricate the moving parts.

Engine For twenty years Buick has built the famous Buick valve-in-head engine, because Buick has found this type to be the most powerful and the most economical. It costs more to build, but Buick demands the best for Buick owners.

Third Member Drive . . . . . Buick is the only automobile—except two of the most expensive cars in America—in which the power from the rear wheels is applied to propel the car forward by means of a torque tube drive. The springs are free to cushion the load only. Not only does this pull the car, since the force is exerted at the front of the chassis, but it also permits better spring suspension, uniform braking, and longer life for every driving part. In case of accident a Buick will drive home even if all four springs are broken. The torque tube drive keeps the axle in position, preventing side-sway.

Springs Buick has cantilever type rear springs used in this country only by the most expensive automobiles. Buick cantilever springs prevent side-sway because of their design.

Ignition and Starting . . . Buick uses Delco single-unit ignition and starting system, completely housed against dirt and moisture. With this system, starting motor gears are meshed with the fly-wheel teeth before the current is applied to start the engine, thus preventing wear and tear on gears. Delco ignition system is used by the best racing cars and aeroplanes.

Clutch Buick clutch is made up of several dry plates, requiring no lubrication. One of these plates has more friction surface than is found in some of the single-plate clutches used by automobiles that sell at practically the same price as Buick. Buick's clutch operates at the slightest touch—one reason women prefer Buick.

Axle Buick uses floating type rear axle in which the load of the car is borne on the axle housing, leaving the drive shafts free to turn the wheels. This is the most expensive and the most enduring type of rear axle construction and this type of axle has been standard with Buick for many years. The front axle is a one-piece drop-forged I-beam—reverse Elliott type—no spring seats or yokes brazed or welded to it; no rivets to work loose.

Universal Joint . . . Because Buick drives through a torque tube and because of its axle construction there is only one universal joint in the driving mechanism of a Buick. This is located immediately behind the transmission and is lubricated continuously from the transmission. There is no opportunity for the Buick universal joint to run dry or lose its lubricant.

Steering Gear Buick steering gear is the worm and bronze nut type with the worm carried in bearings at either end to insure easy steering. This is the most powerful and most expensive type of steering gear built—can be adjusted by the turn of a set screw and is most safe and reliable.

Equipment Only the finest equipment is used in Buick cars. They have low pressure tires and extra large capacity gasoline tanks, gasoline gauges, and all other conveniences.

Bodies Buick open car bodies are built in the Buick plant. Upholstery is of the finest genuine leather; tops are tailored and fitted with snug storm curtains, which open and close with the doors. Buick closed bodies are built by Fisher. Every one of them is fitted with the new Fisher V. V. windshield, a one-piece self-ventilating type. Buick cushion springs and upholstery are of the highest grade. Vanity cases, smoking sets, silk curtains and all other refinements are appropriately arranged in the various models.

Brakes Buick 4-wheel brakes have proved their value in the hands of more than 250,000 Buick owners. They are positive in action; operate independently of each other. A simple equalizer distributes pressure properly to all four wheels. A special device releases the outside front wheel when turning a corner. How satisfactory Buick four-wheel brakes have proved is demonstrated by the fact that not even a cotter pin has been changed in the design of these brakes since Buick introduced them more than a year ago.

Models Buick has more than twenty body styles to choose from, providing the proper car for every size of family and every kind of motoring. No other manufacturer offers such a selection, regardless of price.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Branches in All Principal Cities—
Dealers Everywhere

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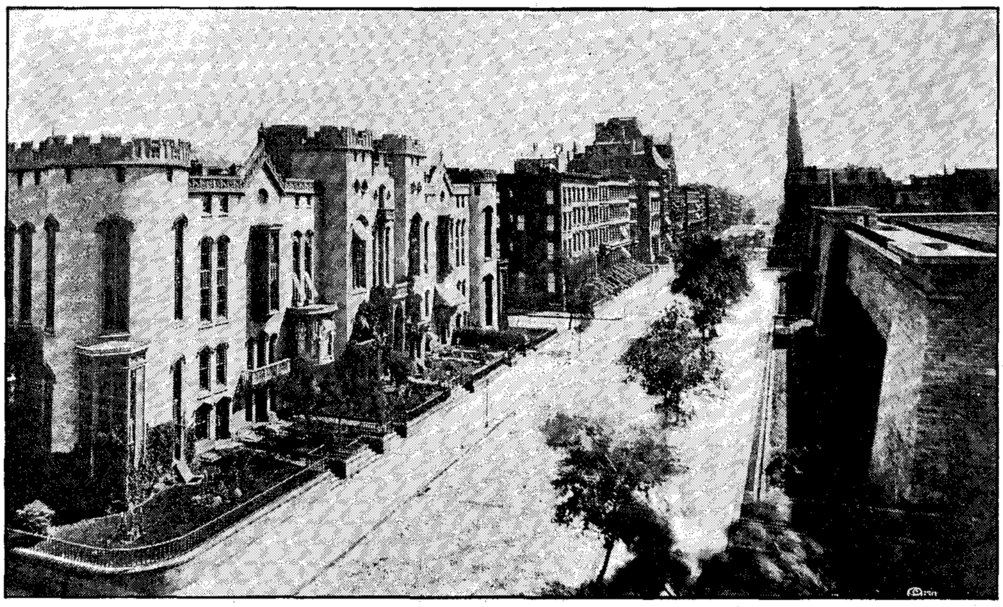
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

FIFTH AVENUE AND ITS CHANGING "FOUR HUNDRED"

"THE MOST FAMOUS STREET in the United States" made its first appearance on the map of New York one hundred years ago, when Fifth Avenue started bravely at Washington Square and ended with a crash at 13th Street, in a trout stream. Later a bit of dirt road meandered northward through rocky hills, worthless for agricultural purposes, but now comprising some of the most valuable real estate in the world.



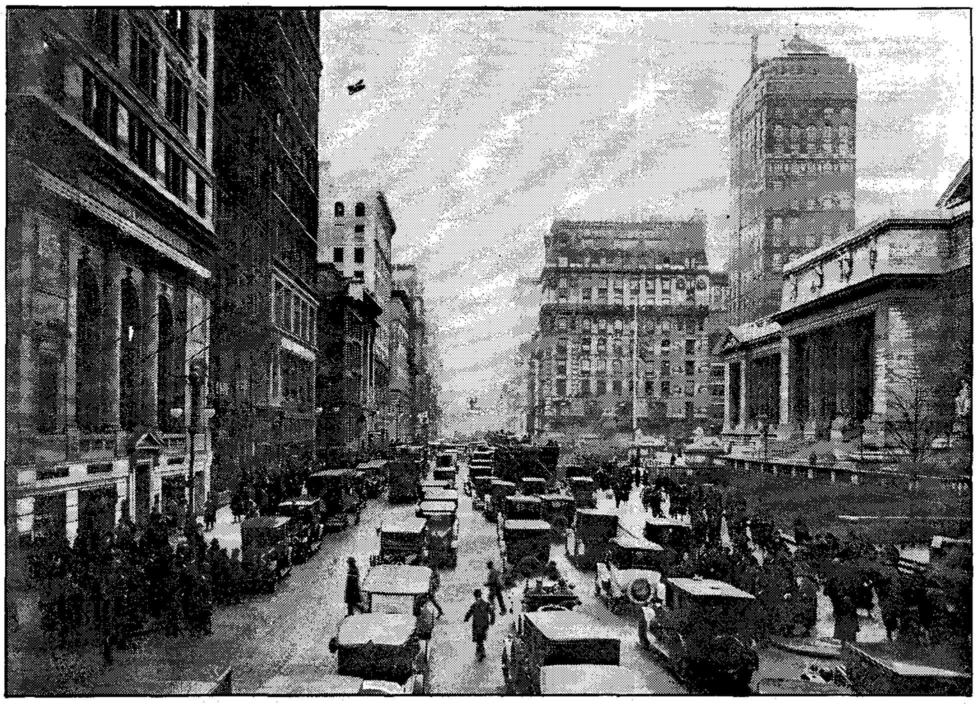
FIFTH AVENUE IN 1880

Looking south from 42d Street in the days when the middle Avenue was a fashionable residence street, and the old reservoir occupied the site of the present Public Library.

The Avenue is now world-famous, agree papers like the Columbus *Dispatch* in connection with the centenary now being held by the Fifth Avenue Association, but as to its antiquity, it would be hard to point to any of it that was there during the early years of its existence. A large part of what is now Fifth Avenue was outside of anything called New York in the early years. Even along the older part of it, those who knew it only a quarter of a century ago would hardly recognize it as the same street, continues the editor. Doubtless there is a certain Fifth Avenue entity, but it is a good deal like Pa Perkins and his razor: "It's been well tooken care of. It's had three new blades and two handles."

Yet strangely enough it is on the "preservation of Fifth Avenue" that New Yorkers appear to be priding themselves during this centenary. "Dazzled by its glories," says the New York *Evening Post*, "most observers take Fifth Avenue as a matter of course," and view it "as they would some natural wonder." Yet there is a rather thrilling history back of this spectacle, continues the writer, for:

> Only the most vigorous and at the same time tactful efforts of the Fifth Avenue Association and other organizations have preserved portions of the Avenue from slumping into manufacturing centers. To these public-spirited citizens and also to the business men concerned who responded to their appeals to save the Avenue from becoming indistinguishable from other streets are due the thanks of all who care for the nobler things of life.
>
> The history of the United States for the last hundred years might almost be written from the parades that have passed down Fifth Avenue. Outbreak of war and declaration of peace; the quadrennial struggle for the Presidency; demands for this, that and the other reform; welcome to visitors from abroad and to Americans returning to their own land. All these events have been recorded in the moving pictures of Fifth Avenue marchers.
>
> The Avenue's greatest parade is itself. From one end of its shimmering length to the other, and from one year's end to the other, it is half a world's passing show. As it swings into its second century, its stride is as vigorous, its carriage as



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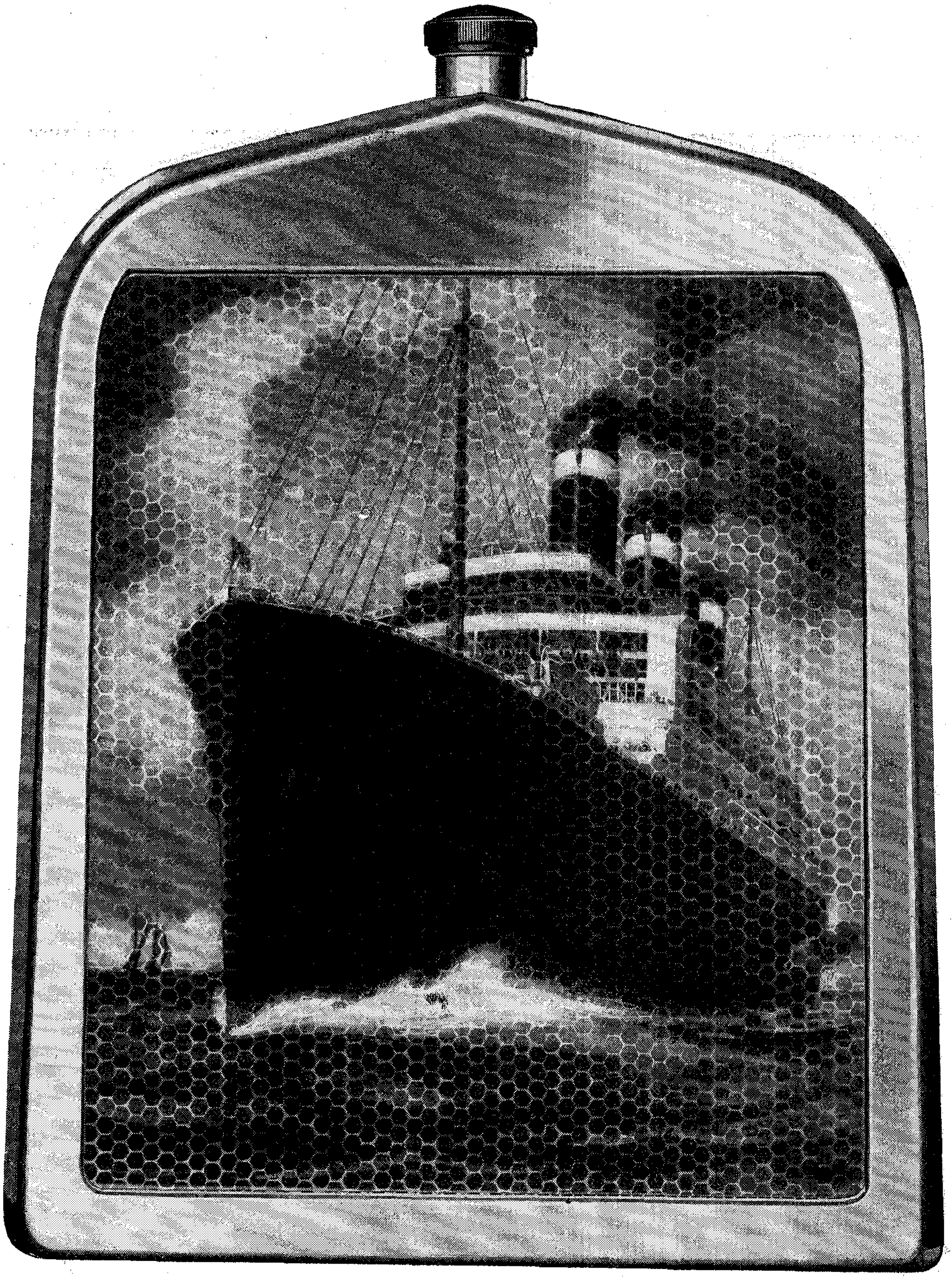
FIFTH AVENUE TO-DAY

Looking south from the same corner of 42d Street after 44 years have changed it beyond recognition to one of the busiest street-corners in the world.



Imagine the Leviathan being driven by automobile engines. It would require nearly two thousand to do it. Yet half a day's output of Harrison radiators would cool them.

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Prices to suit every purse and situation

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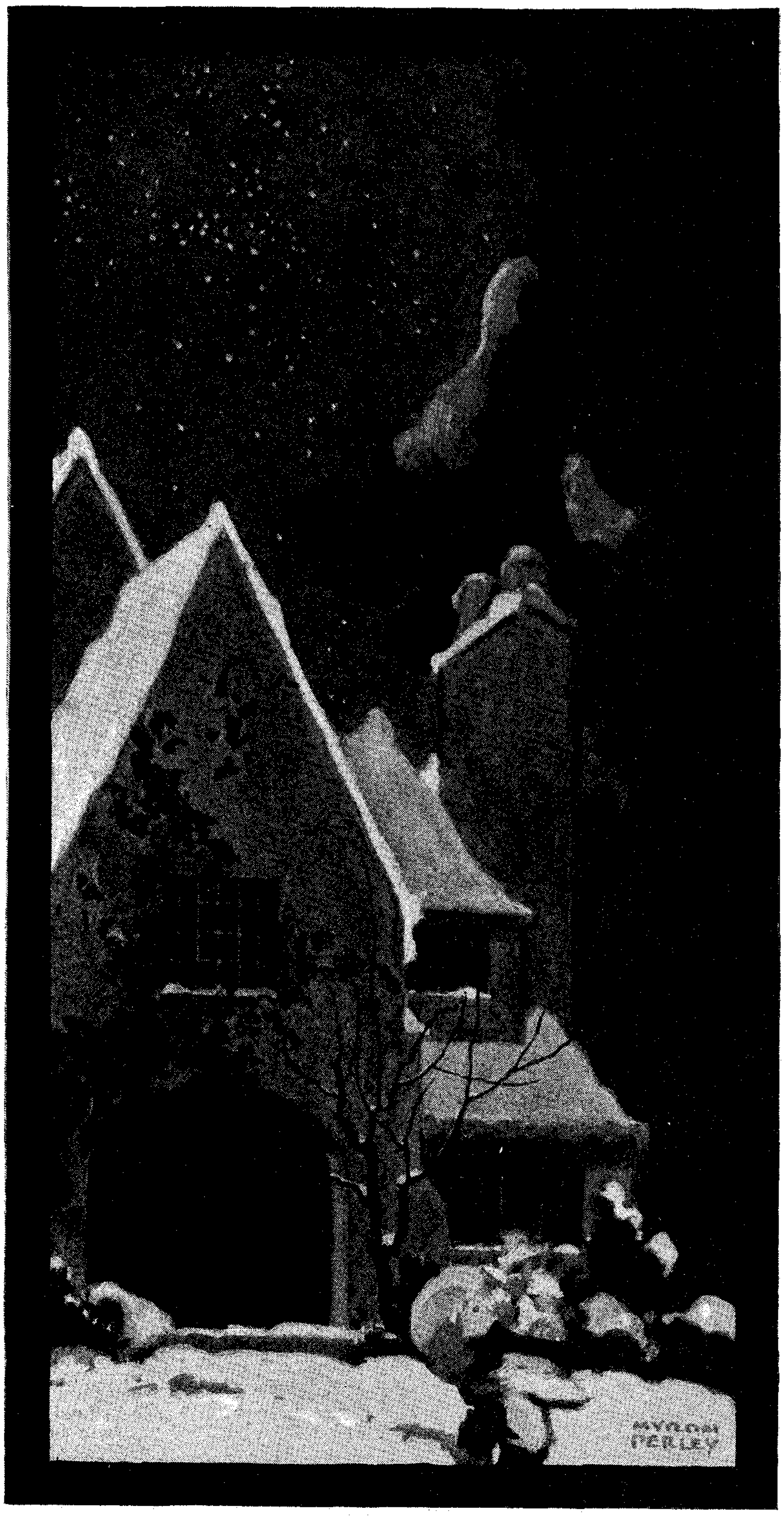
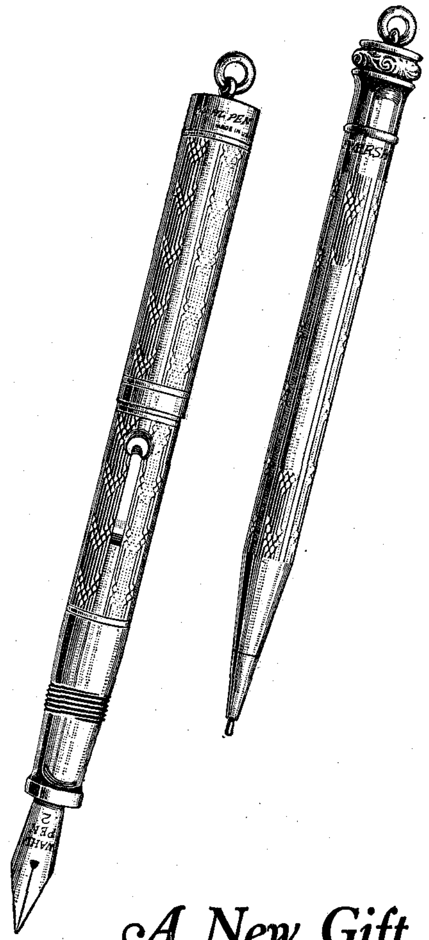




A New Gift of

higher quality and greater utility

This is the first Christmas for the new, perfected Wahl Eversharp Pencil, the ultimate product of modern mechanical skill and the jeweler's art in pencil making.

Companion to Eversharp is the Wahl All-Metal Pen with its advantages of light weight, strength, fine balance, perfect gold, iridium-tipped point—and beauty.

Never before has it been possible to give such delightfully flawless writing equipment—which not only *is* a real gift but *looks* its part.

The Wahl Eversharp and the Wahl Pen will carry cheer into any home—will bear a rich message of Christmas sentiment to those hard-to-please persons who literally have everything, as well as those to whom every gift is precious. For Wahl value and utility are universally recognized.

Cased in a beautiful gift box, the Wahl Pen or Eversharp, or a matched set, is a delight to the eye. The distinctiveness of appearance but forecasts the service and pleasure they will bring.

Made in the U. S. A. by THE WAHL COMPANY, Chicago
Canadian Factory, THE WAHL COMPANY, Ltd., Toronto
Mfrs. of the Wahl Eversharp and the Wahl All-Metal Fountain Pen

The New PERFECTED
WAHL EVERSHARP
& WAHL PEN

graceful as at any time in its triumphant advance. As far as one can look into the future, it is destined to hold its place.

That, however, as various editors deftly imply, isn't far. Else would there be many more real estate millionaires, in hundreds of other American cities as well as in New York. Within the memory of many living men, muses the Cleveland *Times*, the upper end of Fifth Avenue lost itself in the rock-pile known as "Shantytown." Not so many years ago the comic strips retained their pictures of the New York goats browsing on top of the rocks. Then came the handsome residential structures retreating, just as on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, before a new invasion as business demanded entrance on lower Fifth Avenue. Since the invasion, notes the writer, it has rapidly become one of the great commercial centers of the country, and he foresees the day when the old mansions that remain will be "doomed to disappear with the irresistible progress of business."

And where is that old "Spartan set" that in the eighties and nineties lived in those mansions and was called "The Four Hundred"? Have they been brushed aside or trampled under foot in the march of progress? Was there ever such a thing as a Four Hundred, and how did they get their name? These questions are covered in a lively discussion in *Liberty*, by Grace B. Robinson, which answers the question "What's become of the 400?" Thirty-two years ago, says she, family alone was the magic open sesame to Ward McAllister's sacrosanct Inner Circle of American society, but now many other things count. The Old Guard has surrendered; the 400 has grown to more than 8,000, and she tells why.

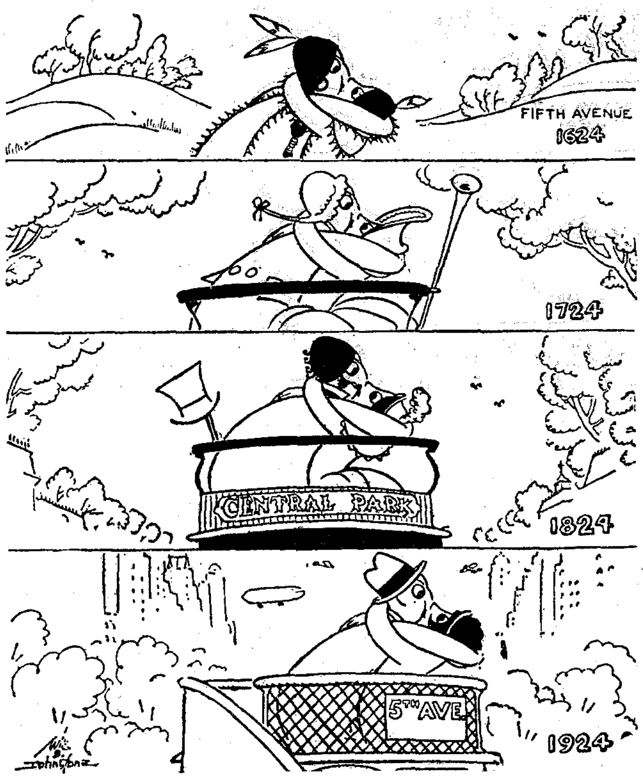
AN AWFUL RUMPUS

Was raised by the late-Victorian "Prime Minister" of New York society, Ward McAllister, the son of a California Forty-niner, when at the order of his Queen, Mrs. Astor, he made up the famous list of "400"—and got away with it.

But first, what is the history of that "shimmering street" of smart shops, stately churches, and palatial residences? No famous street of history, says one observer, not even the Corso nor the Champs Elysées, has changed so utterly in so short a time. How and why did it happen?

A way through the Potter's Field (now Washington Square) to the north was what the city fathers were after in 1824, according to James Craig, of the New York *Telegram and Evening Mail*, and—

> It was not by any means an easy task. Part of the way lay across marshes, through sandhills, across brooks and rivulets. Indeed, for practically its entire journey northward, Fifth Avenue has always had to contend against obstacles in the topography of the land.
>
> Nobody passing up that stately boulevard to-day, for instance, would dream of the hills that had to be scaled down, the ravines and ponds that had to be filled up, the running water that had to be covered over. Even yet some contractor gets an unpleasant reminder of nature's sturdy resistance when he has to lay a foundation in sandy soil or bale out the water of an underground river.



FIFTH AVENUE THROUGH THE AGES

—Johnstone in the New York *World*.

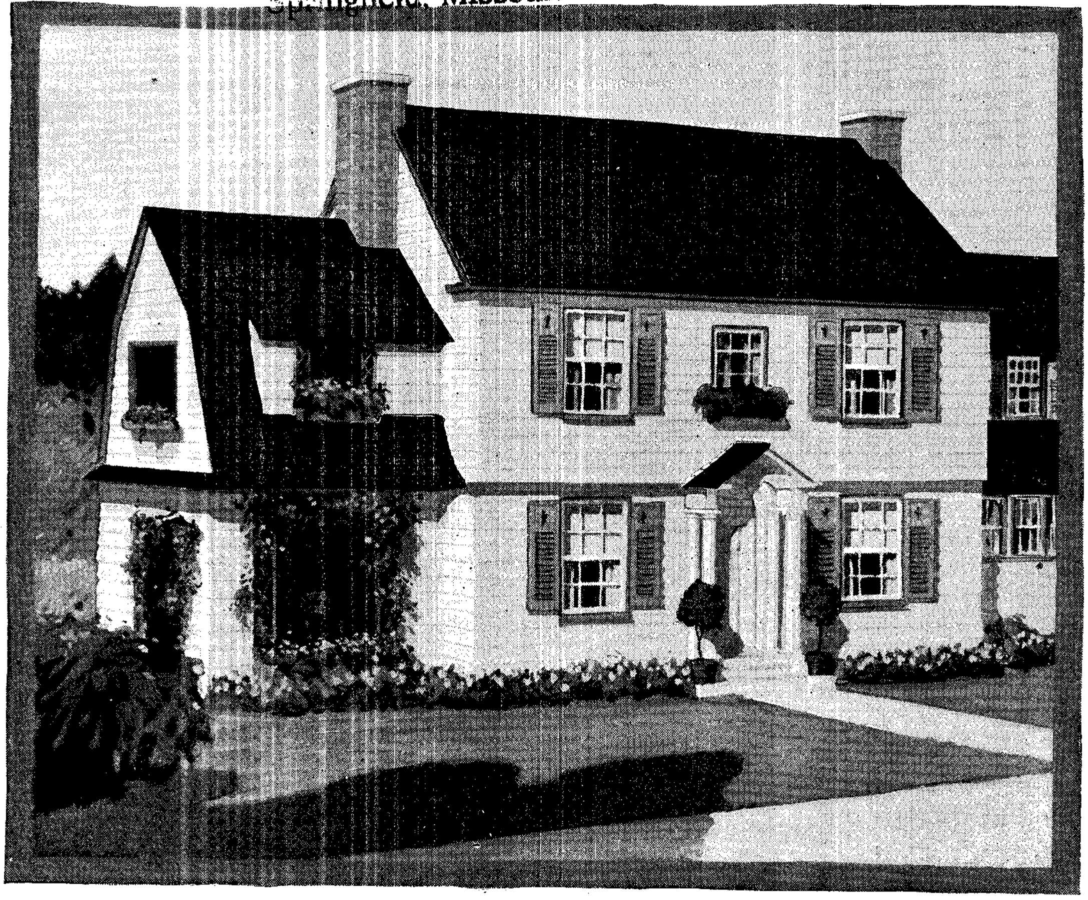
> All of that territory was undeveloped. The ground to the south had been bought in 1797 as a burying-ground for the poor who were losing their lives by the thousand in recurrent visitations of the yellow fever plague. It is now Washington Square.
>
> Above this lay a desolate wilderness, across which stretched a lazy lane, commonly called the "road over the sandhills." The "sandhills," or "Zantberg," as the Dutch forefathers called them, lay in a broken, uneven stretch of ground, crossed by many ditches, an occasional creek, spotted with ponds, whereon hunters sought snipe, ducks and other wild fowl.
>
> The principal stream at the lower end was Minetta water, a clear, sparkling brook, filled with trout and other game fish. It was called by the Dutch Bestavaer's Rivulet. Its principal tributary was called the East Branch, which joined it at a point which is now a little to the west of Fifth Avenue and just south of 12th Street.

Little by little, however, this road worked its way north across various farms until it joined the Bloomingdale Road, now Broadway, at 23d Street. By the time it got that far, the fathers decided to continue it straight north through the common lands of the city to 34th Street. The writer continues:

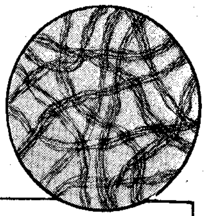
> It is remarked in the Fifth Avenue Bank's book "Fifth Avenue," from which much of the information herein was obtained, that there was a time when sportsmen shot snipe on what is now the site of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Also it is said that people who were living when the book was published in 1915 remembered picking wild blackberries on what is now the site of the Altman store.
>
> Above 34th Street and after passing the old parade ground which had formed part of the common lands, the avenue crossed the slope of "Incleburg," the estate of John Murray, Jr., which is now known as Murray Hill. In earlier times this eminence was called Beacon Hill, because it was used for beacon fires. Incidentally it is historic territory, for it was along here that the graciousness of a Colonial dame delayed the British regimental officers who were pushing hard upon Washington's defeated Army, the interlude being sufficient to enable the Colonial troops to withdraw in the great retreat which, more than anything else, established Washington's reputation as a soldier.
>
> Down the northern slope the Avenue pursued its way, crossing various private parcels of land between 37th and 40th Streets, and then crossing city commons again to 48th Street. Here it passed through a region of rough ground, dotted with rocky peaks and marshy depressions. A rivulet crossed it at 59th Street, flowing into the pond which stood on the site of the Plaza Hotel, and which was long the property of a skating club.
>
> From 59th Street on the land grew even more irregular. This is the section which became known as "Shantytown," or "Squatter Sovereignty," and included much of what is now Central Park. Here and there were the remains of old Indian villages and burying grounds.

Long before this, however, the lower end of this street had begun to blossom out with "country houses." It

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



The Richardson Multicrome Roof in weathered brown, as it would appear on the Model House built by the House Beautiful Publishing Company, in Boston



Carefully tested gems of slate give your roof this *lasting* beauty

A beautiful roofing color in slate, weathered brown, has made possible for your home new roofing color combinations of exclusive and lasting beauty.

Only in the Richardson quarries of Georgia is it found. And careful laboratory tests make sure that these slate flakes are not only uniform in color, but also proportioned in size so as to seal the roof securely against weather and fire hazards.

One of the newest and most beautiful color effects made with weathered brown is found in the bronze mosaic roof. Here, weathered brown and tile red slate flakes are combined on one shingle. Applied just as they come from the bundle, these bronze mosaic shingles form a roof of endless variety of pattern in warm, rich colors.

The Richardson Multicrome Roof

This, however, is but one example of the beauty secured in the Richardson Multicrome Roof. Equally attractive is the opal effect, similarly formed with weathered brown and jade green slate flakes. Many other blends are possible—one to please every taste.

The Multicrome Roof is built of Richardson Super-Giant Shingles, extra large, extra heavy—to give greater beauty, longer endurance. The high quality of its inner materials, too, assures lasting beauty for this roof. Its base is sturdy Richardson felt, for fifty years recognized as the best. And the waterproofing is Viskalt—unusually durable because 99.8% pure bitumen, especially vacuum-processed.

The Richardson Multicrome Roof represents the maximum roof value at a moderate price. It is economical to lay and equally good for new or over-the-old-roof jobs.

Prove the facts yourself

Go to your nearest dealer in lumber, hardware or building material and ask to see the color combinations in Richardson Multicrome Roofs. Also ask him to show you the reasons for their unusual endurance.

Meanwhile send for our beautiful new booklet, *Roofs of Distinction*, showing the exclusive color combinations of Richardson slate surfacing. Or ask for our booklet, *Roofing on the Farm*. Mail the coupon now.

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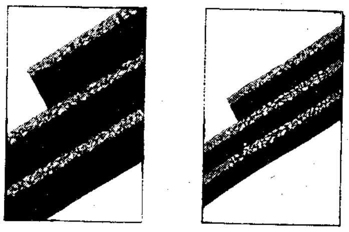

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[*cross sections equally enlarged*]

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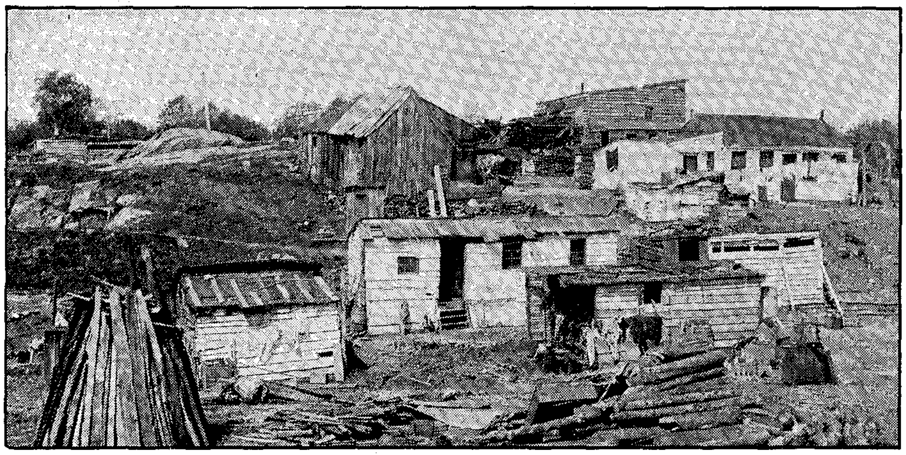
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

must be remembered that when Washington Square was first laid out, the settlement southwest of it, Greenwich Village, really was a separate village, the city proper lying far to the south. Handsome town residences lined Wall Street and faced the Battery. But the movement "into the country" around Washington Square began very soon after, as Arthur Chapman describes in the New York *Herald Tribune:*



SHANTYTOWN ON FIFTH AVENUE

The corner of the Avenue and 102d Street with a typical group of the squatter shanties that with rocky cliffs—and a goat on each rock—embellished the upper reaches as late as the nineties.

New York University was opened on the Square in 1837. The Hon. Edward Cooper, son of Peter Cooper, lived in a large brick house at the very beginning of the Avenue, on the southeast corner facing the square. The first house on the right was Miss Green's private school. Lyman Abbott, Elihu Root, John Fiske, and John Bigelow were among the instructors in this famous school. Later on this building was occupied by William Butler Duncan, who arranged the ball given to the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, at the old Academy of Music, October 12, 1860.

Social and club life now began to move swiftly northward. Says the writer:

In the Madison Cottage at 23d Street, where the Fifth Avenue Building now stands, Colonel Thompson conducted a roadhouse. This was the "last stopping place for codgers old and young" in the late '40s. This tavern was torn down in 1853 to make room for a circus, know as the Hippodrome, with a tent roof over a permanent wall. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, built here in 1859, played a prominent part in New York's social life for over half a century.

The Parade Ground, as it was called, was reduced to the size of the present Madison Square in 1847, and was opened by President Polk in that year. Around the Madison Square district, particularly at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the social and political life not only of New York but of the nation was centered. Celebrities were so common about this hotel that they almost ceased to be celebrities. Edwin Booth, Samuel J. Tilden, John Kelly, Roscoe Conkling, Chester Alan Arthur, James G. Blaine, Ulysses S. Grant, Mark Twain, "Tom" Platt, William Cullen Bryant, the Cary sisters—these were a few who appeared in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at various times.

In the rear of the hotel was Brougham's Lyceum Theater, managed by Augustin Daly, where Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, and other famous stars, appeared.

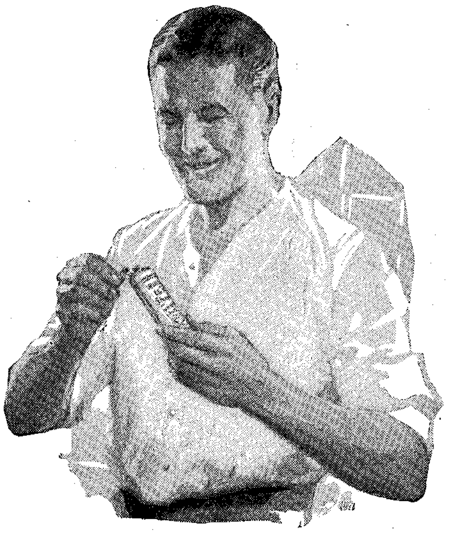
The Brunswick Hotel stood at the corner of 26th Street and was the headquarters of the "horsey" element in society. The Victoria, at 27th Street, was the home of Grover Cleveland.

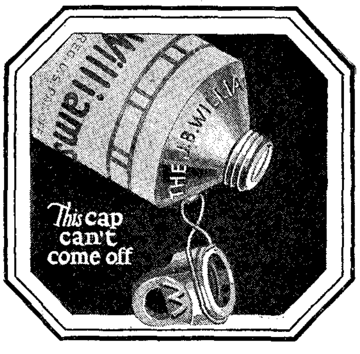
The literary celebrities of the day—Whittier, Aldrich, Ripley, Herman Melville and Justin McCarthy, had literary evenings at the home of the Cary sisters, a little off the Avenue on 20th Street.

The new Delmonico's, opposite the Brunswick, was a famous gathering place of society. Here began New York's "Four Hundred."

Long before this time, however, the city had begun to jump up Fifth Avenue by spurts. Since 1840 the Croton reservoir had occupied the present site of the Public Library at 42d Street. It was supposed that the reservoir was so far north that it would never be surrounded by homes. Yet by 1855 there were houses all around it. And west of it was the gorgeous Crystal Palace, which burned down in 1858 with great loss of life. The author describes how the residences began to go up north of 42d Street. At 44th Street "Ye Olde Willow Tree Inn," managed by the famous pugilist, Tom Hyer, sold for $8,500 in 1853. Houses and hotels began to dot this section during the next ten years. near here occurred the worst outrages in the conscription riots of 1863, when mobs, angered at the drafts for soldiers in the Civil War, swept the city. The Bull's Head Hotel at 44th Street was fired, and so was the Croton cottage. A colored orphan asylum, between 44th and 45th Streets, was burned, and the inmates were barely saved from the mob by police and firemen. They had a noose around the neck of one fire chief who held the crowd at bay, when he saved himself by the sally: "You boys can stop my draft, but you can't stop Uncle Sam's."

In the years following the Civil War club





"Now there's a help that is a help"

EVEN if all shaving creams were alike, Williams would have this one outstanding advantage: It comes in a tube with a Hinge-Cap that can't get lost.

But now combine with this the fact that Williams also offers you shaving superiorities so definite and tangible that you will actually notice them the first morning you try it:

First—a lather that holds the moisture *in* so that *all* of every hair is softened instantly *all* the way through.

Second—this lather has a lubric quality which acts as a buffer between razor and skin. The result: greater comfort.

Third—an ingredient in Williams lather is actually beneficial to the skin.

Williams is the product of world-famous shaving soap *specialists*. It is a natural-white cream, absolutely free from coloring matter.

Large size tube 35c; *double size* 50c, containing twice as much cream.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
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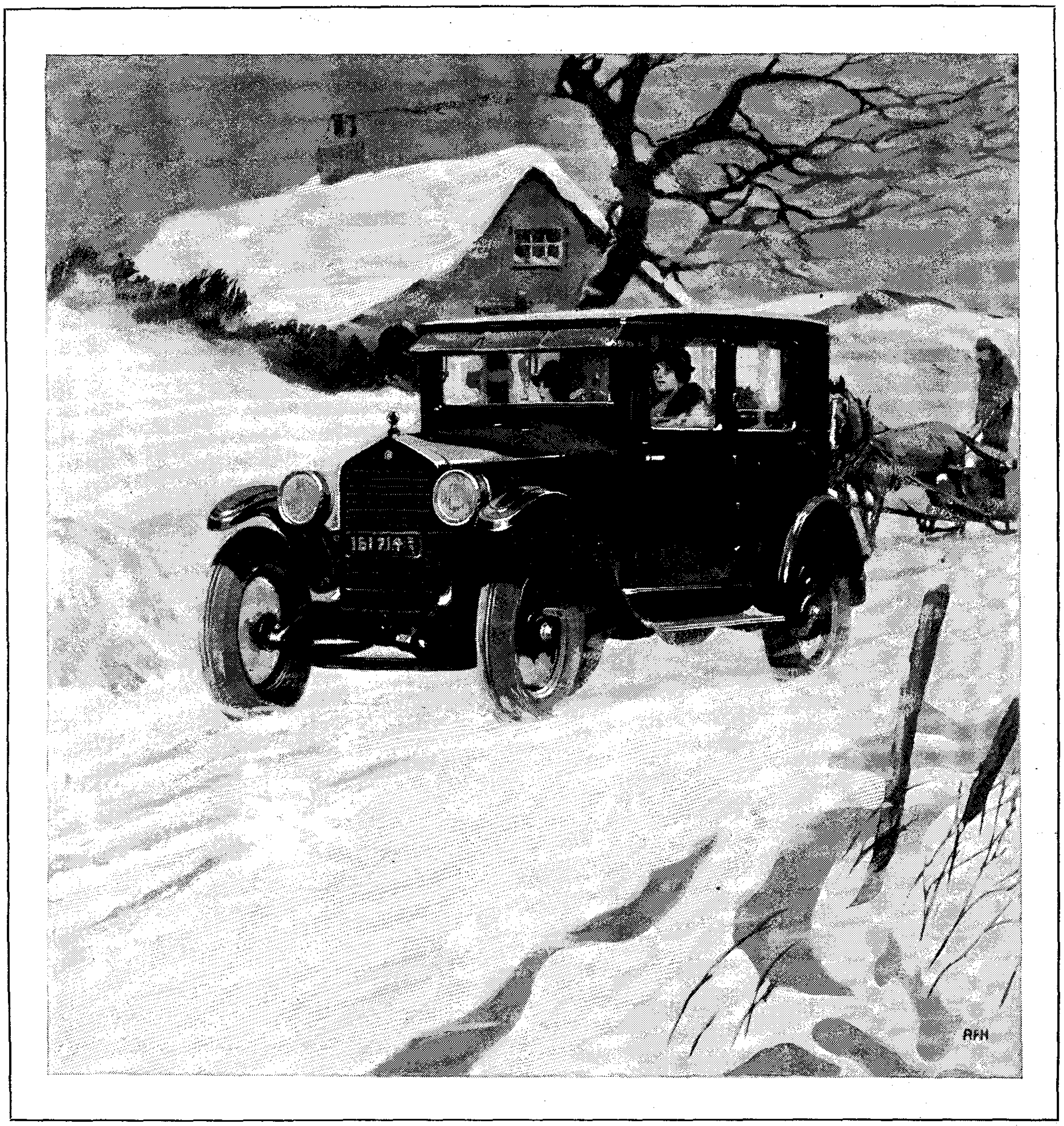
Williams Shaving Cream

AQUA VELVA is our newest triumph—a *scientific* after-shaving preparation. For free trial bottle write Dept. 212-A.



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Largest production of 6-cylinder closed cars in the world makes possible these price reductions. Hudson-Essex alone have resources to create this car and this price.

Everyone knows the Coach represents highest closed car value.

Not merely because it exclusively provides "Closed Car Comforts at Open Car Cost."

Even more important is the outstanding value in the Hudson and Essex chassis, famous for performance distinction and reliability not equalled by many costlier cars.

No car at or near the price rivals the Coach in actual proof of value—which is sales.

HUDSON
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Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Closed Car in the World

life as well as hotel life moved steadily northward. The author continues:

> There was a break in the old "brownstone tradition" in the architecture of Fifth Avenue above 50th Street in the '80s. French and Georgian notes marked the palaces built by the Vanderbilts, Carnegie, Frick and others.
>
> In the '90s began the final movement to the upper Fifth Avenue of to-day. The Waldorf was built in 1893 and the Astor in 1897. The Waldorf occupies the site of the late John Jacob Astor's town house. The passing of the Astor residence may be said to have dedicated Fifth Avenue to commerce. Fifth Avenue was steadily growing. Even the section above 59th Street, known as "Shantytown" and occupied by "the squatters," had to give way. The entire avenue, from its beginning in Greenwich Village to the Harlem River, was built upon and built again, fulfilling a destiny too great to have been dreamed of by those who laid out the first map at the behest of the Legislature.

Thus Fifth Avenue has arrived at its condition to-day—old mansions, churches and apartment houses from Washington Square to 13th Street, business and loft buildings to 34th Street, smart shops, churches, banks, stores and clubs to 59th Street, and from there to the northern edge of Central Park palaces, clubs, apartment houses and hospitals. In a way it may be said to epitomize the advance of our civilization, as it has worked out in cities all over the country.

But it was not till the eighties and nineties that the rest of the country began to realize that New York had on Fifth Avenue what it seriously considered "Society." The article in *Liberty* thus describes the origin of the famous "Four Hundred":

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THE EMPRESS OF MURRAY HILL

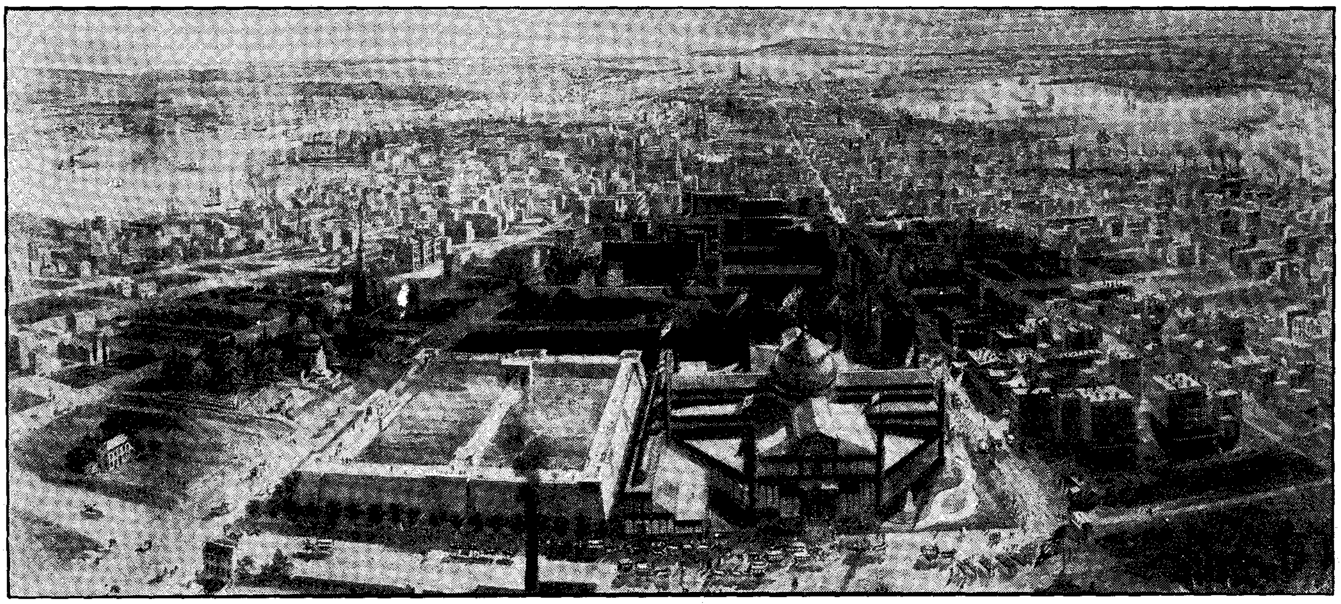
Was Mrs. William Astor (born of an old Dutch family, the Schermerhorns), who dominated New York society in the eighties and nineties as no one individual had before or probably ever will again.

> It was in 1892. Mrs. William Astor was beginning to think about her annual dance—the very last word in American social functions. She called to her side Mr. Ward McAllister, the creator and the executioner of social ambitions. To-day he'd be trampled under foot. But then all the socially inclined trembled with fear at his frown.
>
> "My ballroom is only large enough for four hundred people," said Mrs. Astor. "I want you to help me cut down the list to that number." With glee Mr. McAllister fell to work. And lo! the Four Hundred.

"Where are the survivors now?" asks the writer. They have stopt their ears against to-day's saxophones, and retired to dignified, outraged silence. In Ward McAllister's day family counted for more than anything else socially speaking. To-day that is altered. Almost any person who is possessed of great wealth and reasonable qualifications as to education and breeding can enter New York society. They must possess one requisite, a disinterested attitude toward others, and a really good heart. This statement is made by the writer on the authority of Mr. Frank Crowninshield, who, she implies, is the writer most familiar with the evolution of smart society in New York. She continues:

> To this day the term Four Hundred is applied to those supposed to be "in society," altho twenty times that number now would not include all the persons in New York who may justly claim inclusion.
>
> To-day half the people in that group have mothers and fathers of humble origin. That, in Mr. Crowninshield's opinion, is what makes the society of New York so much more entertaining than the society of London, Paris or Rome.
>
> In New York, every ten years, there is a cleaning out of the old and an ushering in of the new. In Paris, in Rome, and in other European capitals the old figures remain, becoming stodgier and stodgier.
>
> This condition prevails for the simple reason that a duke, let us say, in England must inevitably continue being invited to all the court balls and drawing rooms, and to every smart entertainment of any size, regardless of the fact that the duke may have lost his money, his mind, his charm, and his manners. In New York such a dreary figure would be ousted, and a livelier candidate elevated in his stead.

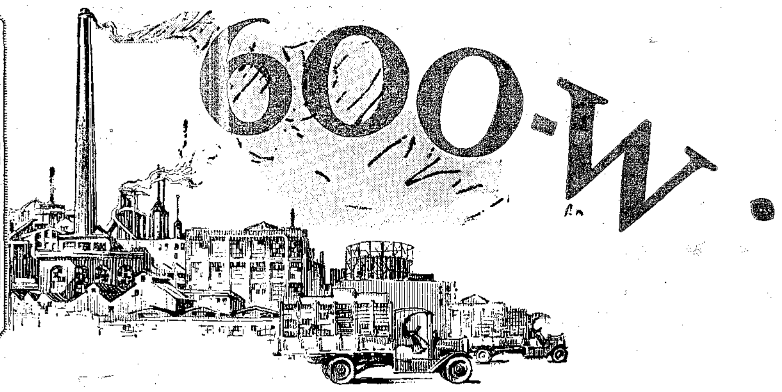
If this optimistic picture is correct, then Fifth Avenue, observes one commentator, is in for another hundred years much happier than the last. And if this is typical of conditions in our other great cities, then America is to be congratulated.



NEW YORK IN THE CRINOLINE DAYS

In this old engraving of 1855, the city, stretching northward from the Battery in the distance, has topped the crest of Murray Hill. In the left foreground at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue is the old reservoir, the fashionable promenade. To the right of it on Sixth Avenue is the newly erected Crystal Palace, which burned a few years later. North of this were fields and country houses.

Why lubrication is important to plant executives



Here is specific oil
for specific economies

Why is Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W the most widely known steam cylinder lubricant?

Because through sheer merit of service over a period of 47 years, it has become the standard of comparison among steam cylinder oils. As a result, it is endorsed by users and engine builders everywhere. Today, there is more Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W sold throughout the world than any other brand of cylinder oil on the market.

What qualities earned this reputation?

Its ability to (1) atomize readily over a wide range of steam pressures and temperatures; (2) readily adhere to wet surfaces; (3) prevent leakage of steam past piston and rod packing; (4) clean working parts when it is first introduced; (5) to lubricate without causing char and carbonization.

These qualities result from refining the highest quality crudes by the Vacuum process.

Do physical tests determine these qualities?

No. Specific gravity, cold test, flash point, viscosity, and other laboratory tests are not true indications of its lubricating value. The only real test of steam cylinder oil is whether or not it will give the desired results in actual service. Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W so tested will always form a lubricating film between rubbing surfaces and prevent leakage of steam past valves, pistons and rod packings.

What are the dollars and cents benefits to an operator of steam engines using Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W?

Insurance of uninterrupted operation; lower production costs resulting from a decrease in the amount of power required to operate; and lower cost of lubrication through the small rate of feed required. A typical example of the latter:

Careful comparative tests carried out on a horizontal slide valve engine, showed the following comparative results using different qualities of steam cylinder oils.

	Frictional Load	*Oil drops per minute*
No lubrication	22% of rated h.p.	0
Ordinary cylinder oil	18% " " "	10
Better grade cylinder oil	16% " " "	4
Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600-W	11% " " "	2

The Vacuum Oil Company has other grades of Steam Cylinder Oils which provide for a wide range of operating conditions. However, before prescribing the correct oil for you to use, we always study the mechanical and operating conditions of your steam engines. Write to our nearest branch listed below.

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*)
Albany
Boston
Buffalo
Chicago
Dallas
Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis
Kansas City, Mo.
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New Haven
Oklahoma City
Peoria
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland, Me.
Rochester
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis

Vacuum Oil Company
NEW YORK

The Lubrication Audit

Here is a condensed outline showing how the Company's knowledge and experience is brought to bear on individual plant problems:

INSPECTION: A thoroughly experienced Vacuum Oil Company representative co-operates with your plant engineer or superintendent in making a careful survey and record of your mechanical equipment and operating conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS: We later specify, in a written report, the correct oil and correct application of the oil for the efficient and economical operation of each engine and machine.

This report is based on:

1 The inspection of the machines in your plant.

2 Your operating conditions.

3 Our 58 years of lubricating experience with all types of mechanical equipment under all kinds of operating conditions throughout the world.

4 Our outstanding experience in manufacturing oils for every lubricating need.

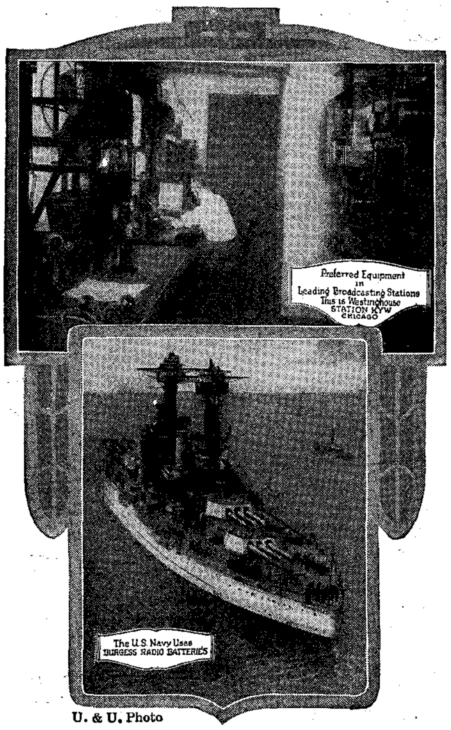
CHECKING: If, following our recommendations in this Audit, you install our oils, periodical calls will be made to see that the desired results are continued.

FOR THE ABOVE FREE SERVICE address our nearest branch office.

GARGOYLE

Lubricating Oils
for
Plant Lubrication

More Adventures of BURGESS RADIO BATTERIES


Preferred Equipment in Leading Broadcasting Stations This is Westinghouse Station KYW Chicago
The U.S. Navy Uses Burgess Radio Batteries

U. & U. Photo

The same Burgess Radio 'A', 'B' and 'C' Batteries which are today faithfully serving the nation's armed forces on land and sea and in the air, and used by leading radio broadcasting stations, experienced radio engineers and amateurs, are sold in your own community by your own dealer for your own receiving set.

When you replace your old batteries, ask your dealer for Burgess. Insist upon this brand of laboratory products—you will receive the same measure of satisfactory service that has won the confidence of the radio public.

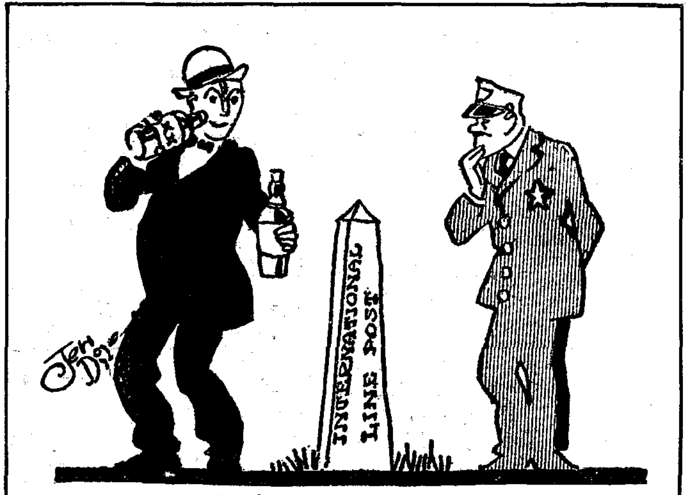
"Ask Any Radio Engineer"

BURGESS BATTERY COMPANY
Engineers DRY BATTERIES *Manufacturers*
Flashlight - Radio - Ignition - Telephone
General Sales Office: Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago
Laboratories and Works: Madison, Wisc.
In Canada:
Niagara Falls and Winnipeg

BURGESS "A" BATTERY
RADIO SERVICE
BURGESS "B" BATTERY
BURGESS "B" BATTERY

PLUGGING LIQUOR LEAKS IN THE CANADIAN BORDER

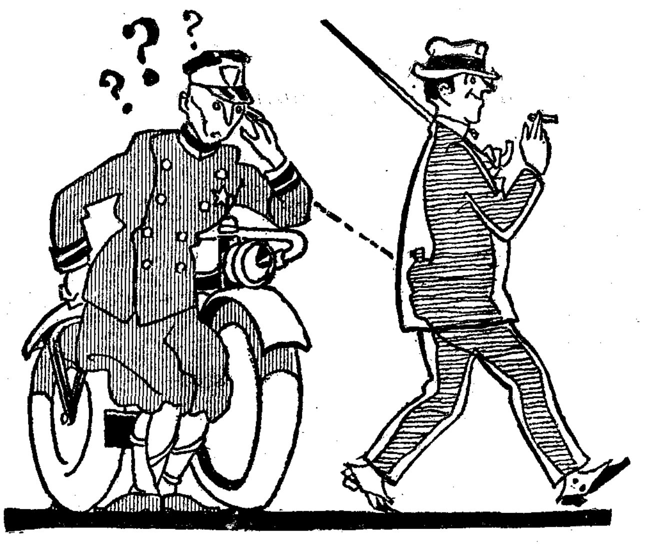
CANADA was a mighty popular place last summer, observes a newspaper correspondent who spends most of his time there, and practically all the popularity was caused by American tourists. Also most of the American tourists were attracted by the cup that cheers as well as inebriates. This made good business for Canada, not only by direct sale, but also through numerous side perquisites and emoluments. For instance, if the American tourist, in a state of undue exhilaration, throws all restraint to the winds and drives his automobile at a fifty-mile clip, either in town or country, he is liable to a fine far stiffer than he would incur in his own country. "Minimum fines of $200," we are assured, "are the thing in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere throughout the land." The American customs inspectors do a good business wherever tourists cross the border. The customary fine is $5 for each bottle of liquor found upon the returning tourists. At one office, in one month, these fines amounted to over $3,000. The correspondent remarks that a singular lack of ingenuity is shown by the Americans who try to smuggle booze. Dealing with his own experience, he writes in the Philadelphia *Record:*



Courtesy of the Philadelphia *Record*

AMENITIES ACROSS THE LINE

The American tourist and the American Federal agent play a little border game, in which the tourist frequently loses.



SILHOUETTE OF RETURNING TOURIST

The American inspectors are said to have an uncanny way of spotting bottles and flasks—at a cost of $5 per spot to the man carrying them.

The day the writer came back into the States through Derby Line in Vermont a big car stopt in front of him and visible preparations were made for passing the border. It bore a Pennsylvania license and had as passengers a typical American family of the better sort—father and mother, a couple of children and a grown son and the chauffeur. They drove up before the customs, parked their car in line and awaited the examination of the inspectors. They had not long to wait—one of Uncle Sam's men examined things in the suitcases a bit and asked the men what they had on their hips. In the twinkling of an eye he had confiscated two quart bottles of booze. He told the two men to come into the customs house. The bottles were deposited amidst an ever-increasing row on a desk in an inner office. Then the penalty was exacted—a $5 fine for each bottle—nothing more.

A. R. Phelps, one of the inspectors, explained that taking whisky or gin off tourists is merely a part of the day's routine. He declared that at Derby Line $3,300 had been collected in $5 fines during the month of August and that 660 bottles of booze had been confiscated. If the tourists don't have the money to free their car, it is attached and can not be moved until the money is paid over.

The inspector further declared that the task of spotting the booze is comparatively easy. Most everybody's mind works the same way and every one has one of half a dozen hiding-places. The favorite is to carry the booze on the person, and the inspectors have become quite expert in detecting an unlawful bulge.

Booze is not the only thing people attempt to bring through. Mr. Phelps declared that sugar, butter and tobacco are quite frequently not reported—innocently in a majority of instances. Sugar, for

MISCHA LEVITZKI AT HIS STEINWAY

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

IN THAT dramatic moment of quiet before the first note is struck, the concert pianist marshals swiftly all his genius, his spirit, his skill. And there is scarcely a great pianist since Liszt who has not drawn, in that moment, new courage from his utter confidence in his chosen instrument—the Steinway. Paderewski, Hofmann, Levitzki—these and others of the great pianists know how perfectly the Steinway translates the mellow, golden harmonies of Schumann or the sharply etched roulades of a Bach fugue. They know how the Steinway at a touch becomes a singing, animate voice, instantly responsive to the most extraordinary demands.

This knowledge of the superiority of the Steinway is shared by the public at large. For the great majority of Steinway pianos are purchased on limited incomes and for unassuming homes. As a matter of principle, it has been kept within the reach of every true lover of music—sold at the lowest possible price and upon the most convenient terms. Each of the various models is a true Steinway. And each will return, decade after decade, full measures of pleasure and delight. You need never buy another piano.

There is a Steinway dealer in your community or near you through whom you may purchase a new Steinway piano with a small cash deposit, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years. *Used pianos accepted in partial exchange.

Prices: $875 and up

Plus transportation

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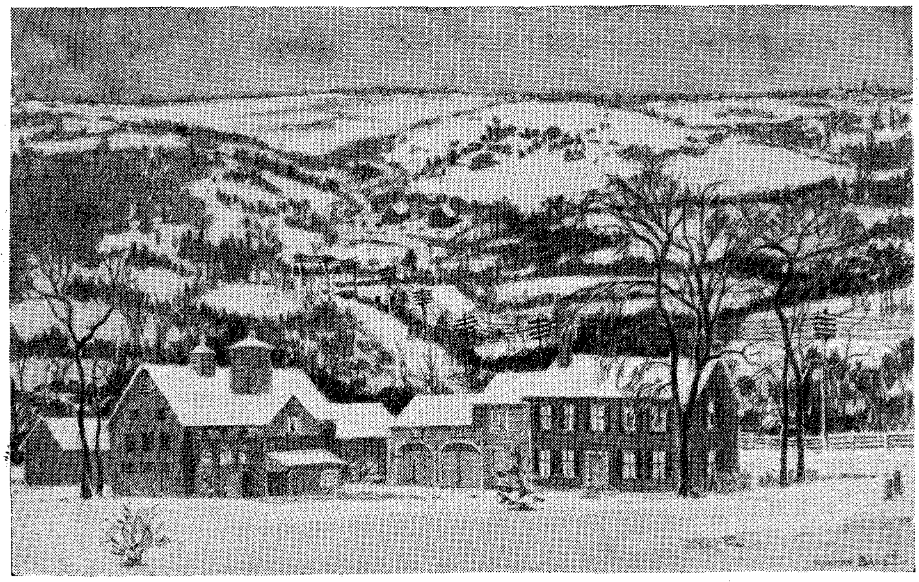
109 East Fourteenth Street, New York



NEIGHBORS

When Ephraim Crosby made a clearing far out on Valley Road and built his house, he had no neighbors. He lived an independent life, producing on the farm practically all that his family ate and wore. Emergencies—sickness and fire and protection of his homestead from prowlers—he met for himself. Later he had neighbors, one five and another eight miles away. Sometimes he helped them with their planting and harvesting, and they helped him in turn. Produce was marketed in the town, twenty miles along the cart-road.

Today Ephraim Crosby's grandchildren still live in the homestead, farming its many acres. The next house is a good mile away. But the Crosbys of today are not isolated. They neighbor with a nation. They buy and sell in the far city as well as in the county-seat. They have at their call the assistance and services of men in Chicago or New York, as well as men on the next farm.

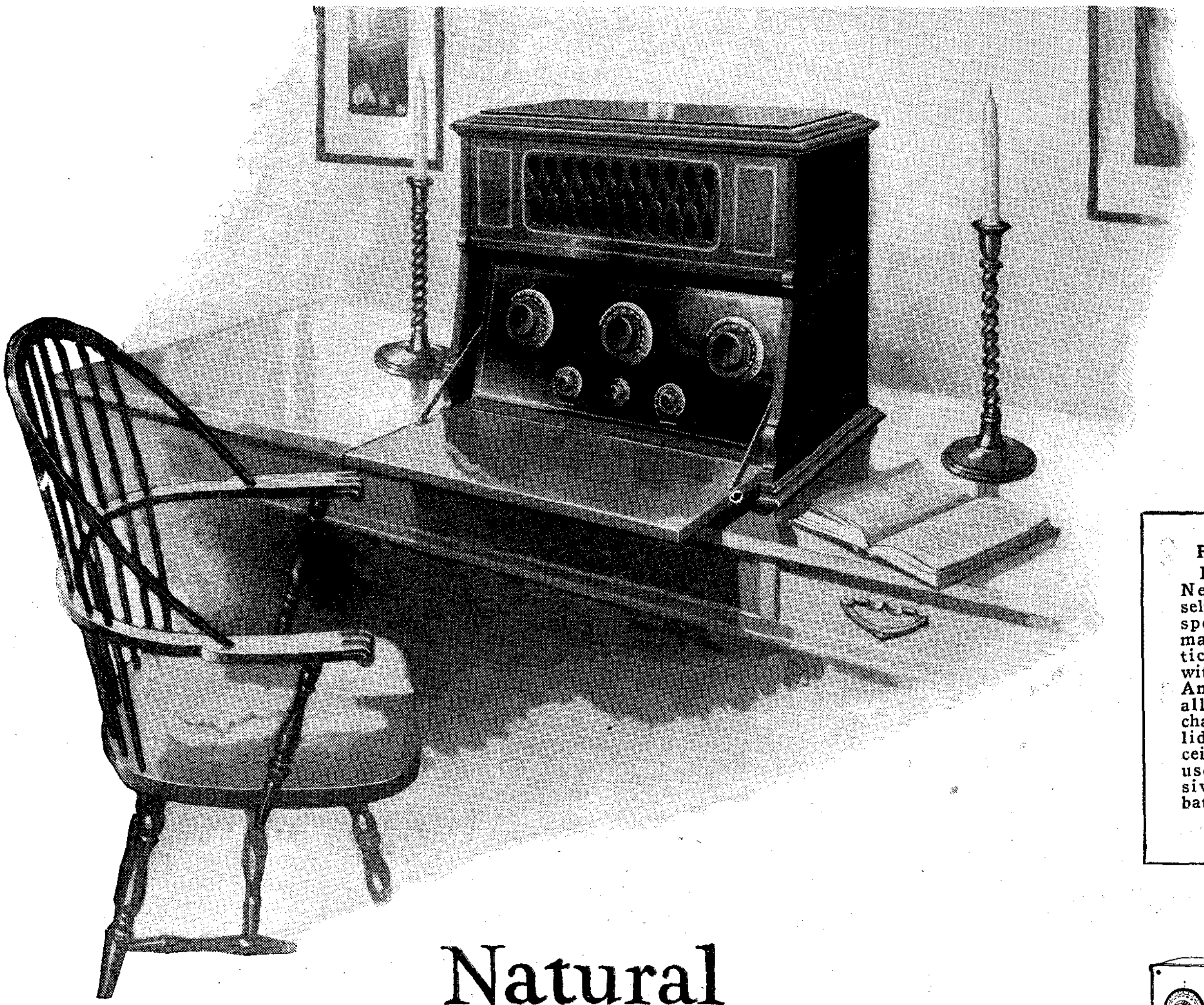
Stretching from the Crosbys' farm living-room are telephone wires that lead to every part of the nation. Though they live in the distant countryside, the Crosbys enjoy the benefits of national telephone service as wholly as does the city dweller. The plan and organization of the Bell System has extended the facilities of the telephone to all types of people. By producing a telephone service superior to any in the world at a cost within the reach of all to pay, the Bell System has made America a nation of neighbors.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

example, is dutiable at four cents a pound, butter at eight cents and tobacco at 35. As for bootleggers of the conventional variety, says the writer:

> It used to be quite easy for the patrolmen from the customs house to go forth and bring in a whole string of confiscated cars and bootleggers. Of late, however, the rum-runners have become more wary and have got things down to a system. They run through in fleets of a dozen cars, using the obscure back roads. Decoy automobiles run at the front and rear of the line. If the decoy car is not molested as it goes through the closely patroled zone, it signals back and the whole fleet sails by. If the car is stopt observers note the movement and the fleet takes wings for Canada and safety.
>
> But even so, bootlegging is no child's play. Just the night before the interview with the inspector, the patrolmen had picked up two automobiles filled with booze—one of them being a brand-new sedan of better make—it did not show more than 500 miles on the speedometer. Sometimes the booze-running automobile unloads its cargo just before it gets to the line, reports at the customs house and then parks just within the United States. The cases of booze are then run through by hand.
>
> There are 11 back roads about Derby. These are patroled night and day by a force of 20 men on motorcycles, and an adventuresome life they have. Since the new immigration law went into effect in July, Phelps declares, they have had a lot of trouble with aliens attempting to come over the wall surrounding the land of promise.
>
> About a month ago he was out patroling one of the back roads. He had had a tip that a certain automobile was coming through loaded with aliens. The car came down the regular highway and reported in the prescribed way. Then it pulled onto a back road and waited. In a few minutes Phelps and his helper saw the aliens stalking down the back road, keeping within the heavy shadows lining the road. He let them draw near. Then he jumped into the roadway, drew his revolver and ordered the eight men to form in single file. His partner stood at the top of the hill. The march forward began. One of the men attempted to slip away, but Phelps poked his gun into the fellow's face and he stayed.
>
> They drew near the waiting automobile, but the chauffeur saw something was wrong and stept on the gas. The car roared away into the night, but the customs authorities knew him, and in a day or two he was in jail. The alien-runner was a resident, but not a citizen of the United States, and doubtlessly had been engaged in the business of illegally getting foreigners into the United States for some time. He got a good taste of Vermont justice, and is now serving his time in jail.
>
> Chinamen, also, give the men patroling the Derby line their full share of trouble. Just a few weeks ago a whole barnful of Orientals were discovered a few miles away. The American authorities had no jurisdiction over them, but the Canadians quite obligingly made them get out of the barn, chasing them back into the interior. The Canadian Government permits men of the yellow race to come within her borders, but exacts a $500 head tax on each



Natural tone quality . . . *wonderful volume with a* FADA Neutrola

In the "Neutrola," FADA has produced a radio receiver that possesses every essential to your complete enjoyment of radio. It is a new and better designed five-tube Neutrodyne set, refined to give the most faultless reproduction of music and voice. You can, without exaggeration, imagine yourself in the very presence of the musicians and artists.

Selectivity is but one remarkable feature of the "Neutrola." With powerful local broadcasting stations operating, the "Neutrola" cuts through them and brings in outside stations, hundreds of miles away, on the loud speaker with a minimum of interference.

The "Neutrola" cabinet is of genuine mahogany, inlaid with a lighter wood. A decorative grill covers the built-in loud speaker, and a drop desk lid hides the panel when the set is not in use. The "Neutrola" is fitting company to the finest furniture in the home.

In addition to the "Neutrola" there are other FADA Neutrodyne receivers in sizes and styles to meet every desire; three, four and five tube receivers in plain and art cabinets at prices ranging from $75 to $295, each extraordinary in results; each a remarkable value—at your dealer's.

LICENSED BY INDEPENDENT RADIO MANUFACTURERS, INC.
NEUTRODYNE
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HAZELTINE PATS. NOS 1450080 AND 1489228
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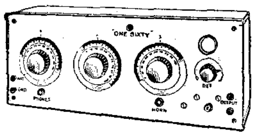
F. A. D. ANDREA, INC., 1581 JEROME AVENUE, NEW YORK

FADA Radio

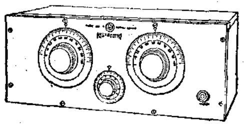
FADA Neutrola

Five-tube FADA Neutrodyne, with self-contained loud speaker. Genuine mahogany, artistically decorated with wooden inlay. Ample space for all batteries and charger. Drop desk lid that hides receiver when not in use. Price (exclusive of tubes and batteries) $220.



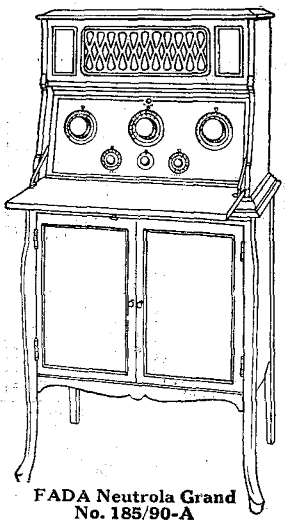
FADA "One Sixty"
No. 160-A

"The receiver that has taken the country by storm." The best known of all Neutrodynes. Four tubes. Price (less tubes, batteries, etc.) $120.



FADA Neutro Junior
No. 195

Three-tube Neutrodyne. A wonderful performer. Price (less tubes, batteries, etc.) $75.



FADA Neutrola Grand
No. 185/90-A

The five-tube Neutrola 185-A, mounted on FADA Cabinet Table No. 190-A. Price (less tubes, batteries, etc.) $295.

you darling!

ANOTHER year has slipped by since you last thought of giving her a Hoover.

But *she* has thought of it many times.

As cleaning days come and go she struggles resolutely with the only "tools" she has in her "workshop," your home.

And they are woefully inadequate, wasteful of time and strength.

As she wields her broom foot by foot across the dusty, dirty rugs her arms rebel and her back seems near to breaking.

Yet she tries to greet you with a smile when you get home at night.

In your heart you pay her tribute: "She's a brave little woman."

But why put her courage to such an unfair test?

Why ask her to bear her burdens patiently when they can so easily be lifted?

The Hoover will save her strength.

The Hoover will speed her work.

The Hoover will safeguard her pride in a clean home.

You cannot afford to deny her these things for the small monthly payments which The Hoover costs.

Don't disappoint her again this Christmas!

Show her that you really *do* care, and throughout her lifetime your thoughtfulness will be in her mind.

"Give her a Hoover and you give her the Best"

The HOOVER

It BEATS ... as it Sweeps as it Cleans

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

one. And then she is not so remarkably friendly towards the Celestials. If one of them is caught attempting to get into the United States the Canadians make the fellow go back to China. There is absolutely no appeal.

However, when everything is said and done, it's booze that raises the trouble along the border line, says the writer, and the customs people can tell you story after story. For instance:

"About a month ago," said Phelps, "one of our men—a new fellow in the service—was sent forth on patrol duty. He had never ridden a motorcycle before, so engaged a friend to pilot him over his beat in a speedy motor-car. Back and forth over the dark roads they went, sighting nothing for the first few hours. Then, as midnight came, a car, lights out, was seen coming bumping along the night-enshrouded road.

"The patrolman had parked his machine within the shadows of a near-by road. He got out of the car and stept to a point near which the machine must pass. As it drew abreast he called to it to halt, but the driver sped away like mad. In a few seconds the pursuit was on. The speedometer rose to 30, 40, 50, 55, then 60 miles an hour.

"A corner was just ahead and both cars slackened down a bit. Just as the car ahead swerved about, the patrolman, who was an expert marksman, fired a shot. It went through the left tire, which exploded with a loud noise. At the next corner he got the right rear tire in the same way. But still the bootlegger and his car bounded and bumped away just as fast as ever. Another shot rang out. It crashed into the steel framework of the car—another shot did the same, but the third sped through the walls of the gasoline tank.

"The car came to a halt. In the rear were found 780 bottles of beer. The man was known as the most prominent citizen of a rather sizable Vermont town. He is now serving a two-year term in jail."

But even with the eternal vigilance of the men patroling the boundary, the country to be watched is great and many are the rum-laden cars that get through. There is scarcely a person living within 100 miles of the border who can not tell numerous episodes of rum-running.

A number of months ago the chief of police of Attleboro, Vt., was returning home late at night. He caught up to a car which he thought was unusually heavy laden. For miles the two machines went forward together. Then when Attleboro was neared the chief passed the chugging machine. In the center of the city the policeman drew his machine across the street and the strange and mysterious machine was forced to come to a halt.

"What have you got in the rear of your machine?" asked the chief.

"Oh, a load of potatoes," was the reply.

"That's just what I need," returned the cop. "Will you sell me a couple of bushels?"

"No, these are all sold."

By that time the chief had raised the cover hiding the alleged load of potatoes. A fine cargo of beer was disclosed. The machine and drink were accordingly driven into a vacant firehouse and the bootlegger sent to jail. He later told how he had got out of work and how he had been driven to a rum-runner's existence by the stress of supporting a wife and numerous children. The judge sent him to prison.

The best story comes out of the territory about the New York and Vermont boundary. A bootlegger had got his cargo safely into the United States, but was sighted by the police of a little town pretty close to the Empire State. They gave chase, but the pursued threw off his followers and took refuge in the mountains. Now Vermont was dry—technically dry—before the rest of the country and the people there have a thirst of long standing.

The mountaineers and lumberjacks and people of like ilk, hearing that a bootlegger had become enmeshed in their district, rejoiced at the news. They came from far and near to the hiding place of the bootlegger, buying his whisky at the rate of $8 a quart. In a day or two his cargo was sold. Then he emerged again upon the main road. His pursuers immediately pounced upon him, but his car was as dry as a bone.

THE WOMEN-FOLKS OUT TO RUN CALIFORNIA

IT may have escaped general notice in the late election that 68 per cent. of the million and a quarter voters that went to the polls in California were women. In cold figures about 850,000 women voted to 400,000 men. These figures, with the women outnumbering the men at the polls by more than two to one, have suggested to several feminine leaders that California could easily be run entirely by women if the sisterhood, or even a considerable percentage of it, would only stick together. The fact is, reports L. C. Owen, of the Consolidated Press Association, California may shortly afford the rest of the nation the unique political spectacle of its female voting strength arrayed against the male of the species. Not only that, but should the threatened political clash between the sexes materialize, it is probable, predicts Mr. Owen, that the women will come out on top. The recent example of Wyoming and Texas in electing women governors has had something to do with it, continues the writer, for now:

> The women of California want the same thing. What is more, they have started right in to get it. Already in their plans for their governorship the women-folk have brought forth the names of seven members of their sex as tentative candidates. Not to be outdone the men, seemingly with the intention of overawing the threatened opposition into believing they haven't a chance, have duplicated the women's list with seven candidates of their own. So far, however, the women have not been overawed.
>
> Leading the list of proposed women candidates for gubernatorial honors various women's organizations have already put forth, is the name of Mrs. Nellie Brewer Pierce, woman lawyer and tax expert, who as financial head of the State Board of Control a year ago lopped off twelve millions of California's biennial ninety-three million-dollar budget.
>
> Even male politicians admit that Mrs. Pierce is a formidable candidate. Anybody who cuts down taxes endears himself to the taxpayers, and tax-reduction is always an important issue in California gubernatorial campaigns. Few, if any, men, the males

TIFFANY & CO.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

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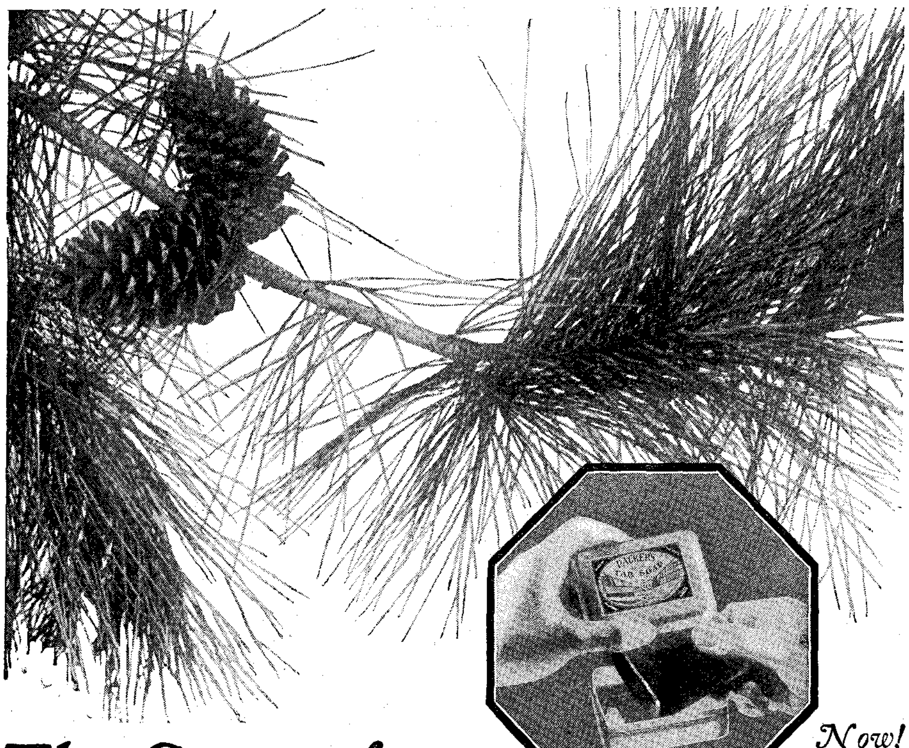

Now!
Each cake in
a metal soap box

Every package contains an instructive leaflet, giving helpful hints on the treatment of dandruff, oily hair, dry hair.

The Cause of
75% of all Baldness—
Dandruff

How to treat it

In a recent book, one of the foremost authorities on the care of the hair presents much valuable information on the subject of baldness.

After outlining many of the contributing factors in baldness, he states that *dandruff* is the chief cause—and *the one to which most care must be given in preventing baldness.*

To support his contention, he quotes the opinions of three other authorities. One has found dandruff to be the principal cause of baldness in 79% of the cases; another in 72%; the third, in 91%.

Can dandruff be corrected? What steps can you take *now* to prevent loss of hair later on?

A commonsense treatment for dandruff

The grave danger of dandruff lies in its neglect. This treatment, followed with regularity, will remove the dandruff and help restore the scalp to health. But remember that a week of systematic care cannot make up for a year of neglect. In severe cases, shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap every other day, following the detailed instructions in the leaflet which accompanies each cake. This method is especially designed to bring the scalp in contact with the tonic properties of the Packer ingredients—pine-tar and bland and soothing oils. Decrease the frequency of the Shampoo as the scalp clears.

For milder cases of dandruff, every few days for three or four weeks is enough—gradually decreasing the frequency to once a week.

As you shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap, you will enjoy, for its own sake, the fragrant piney Packer lather. And you will be glad to know that the pine-tar as contained in Packer's, has for years been recommended by foremost specialists, in the treatment of the hair and scalp.

You can buy Packer's Tar Soap at practically every drug and department store. Now each cake comes in its own metal box (an added convenience at no added cost).

free! "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp"

An instructive little book that explains why practically everyone is at some time subject to the common hair troubles; how to treat them at home simply yet scientifically; what to do for oily hair; what to do for dry hair. Contains scores of reliable facts and hints helpful in keeping your hair healthy and good looking. To receive it, free, simply send your name and address on a post card. [To insure correct mailing, please PRINT name and address.]

Address: The Packer Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Dept. 84-L, Box 85, G. P. O., New York, N.Y.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

admit, understand tax problems as does Mrs. Pierce. Also her record as State financial head answers any objection from the sterner sex that a woman Governor would be ruled by sentiment and not by practicality.

With true political acumen, however, the women-folk are not putting all their eggs in one basket. If Mrs. Pierce should not loom strong enough to carry off the governorship, they have an "ace in the hole" to fall back upon in the person of Mrs. Anna B. Saylor, State Assemblywoman for six years and a very practical politician. Mrs. Saylor, it is conceded, would give any male candidate for the governorship a hard fight, for she has long had the backing of Hiram Johnson and the State political machine and is strongly endorsed by the labor vote.

Other potential women candidates for gubernatorial honors include such prominent club and welfare workers as Mrs. Parker Maddox, president of San Francisco women's civic center; Mrs. Suzette Chalmers, head of the Oakland business and professional women's club, and Mrs. L. C. Bellows, president of the Los Angeles Women's City Club, all with strong followings among women's organizations throughout the State.

The women are overlooking no bets in their first essay at "big-time" politics, says Mr. Owen. Just now:

> Solidifying the women's vote and getting them to hang together with an unbroken front for the fair-sex candidate finally chosen is their big job. Toward this end they are taking a leaf out of the book of experienced male politicians by starting early. The governorship election is still almost two years away—but not too far away, say feminine political leaders, to start building their political fence.
>
> It is the "solid women's vote," or rather the lack of it, however, upon which the male politicians pin their hopes of keeping the lady Governor out of the California State house. On the strength of State registration, wherein 60 per cent. of all registered voters are women, and on the showing November 4, when 68 per cent. of the million and a quarter voters that went to the polls were women, the males admit they haven't much chance—if the women stand together.
>
> It is in "standing together"—agreeing unitedly on their best candidate—that the California first women's party is expected to fail. The old contention that no two women can agree on anything still holds good, say their male political rivals. Likewise they forecast that when the representatives of eight hundred thousand women voters get together to try to agree on a candidate the first call will be for all the handy police reserves.

The Real Point.—"Chemists say there are all sorts of terrible things in bootleg liquor."

"No doubt," said Uncle Bill Bottletop. "But, after all, what's in the stuff ain't nigh as important as who it's in."—*Washington Star.*

Ready to Do Her Part—CLERK—"A shotgun? Yes, madam. Automatic?"

FAIR CUSTOMER—"No, I want to aim it myself."—*Life.*

DANGER FROM INDEPENDENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE Philippines should not be given their complete independence yet, states Lebbeus R. Wilfley, former Attorney-General of the Islands, in an article in the December *International Book Review.*

"When General Wood became Governor-General in 1921," writes Mr. Wilfley, "he found the government machinery wrecked and was compelled to float bond issues aggregating $48,000,000 to place the machinery in working order again.

"Through the moral backing of the United States, these bonds were taken up by the American people at par and at interest rates averaging less than 5 per cent. Not a dollar was subscribed thereto by Filipinos, despite the urgent appeal of General Wood to that end.

"The query is suggested as to where sale of these bonds—absolutely necessary to save the Islands from financial chaos—could have been effected without the backing of American sovereignty.

"The much-mooted question of Philippine independence and the specific perils and inevitable calamities which would accrue to the Filipinos if cut adrift from the United States are manifold.

"The present population of the Islands is composed of some fifty or more tribal divisions, speaking different dialects and regarding each other with mutual distrust and suspicion; over a million of the inhabitants are Moros and Pagans, bitterly antagonistic to their 'Christian' neighbors, and neither by heredity, environment or training have the great masses of people ever acquired experience in self-government.

"And the Philippine Islands supply the only bridgehead the United States, or indeed the Western Powers, have for enforcement of the Open Door policy and equal opportunity for the nationals of all countries in Asia.

"The whole Orient is now in ferment, and a withdrawal of the power and influence may well mean irreparable loss in trade and prestige to the American people, and untold tragedy to our wards, the people of the Philippines."

Sociable Little Game.—A stranger from the East, pockets bulging with money, meandered into the back room of Red Peter's place in Scarlet Gulch, where the boys were indulging in a quiet little poker festival.

Wishing to impress the small townsmen with a regular guy's idea of what poker-playing was, he produced a large roll of bills and demanded a stack.

"It's just a sociable little game, stranger," remarked Yukon Jake, "but I reckon we kin let you in. How much you want?"

"About a thousand dollars' worth," replied the moneyed one airily.

Raking in the one grand and without missing a turn of the cards, the dealer ordered his assistant:

"Give him a white one."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Nickolas Muray

When you smile—are your teeth as attractive as they can be? Pebeco keeps them always white and shining

Increasing the action of the Mouth Glands prevents tooth decay

The only permanent way to keep your mouth healthy and your teeth safe

INACTIVE mouth glands may not cause you any pain but they often lead to serious tooth trouble.

Our cooked foods are too soft, too hastily swallowed. Through sheer lack of exercise the mouth glands slow down.

They leave your mouth dry instead of bathed in alkaline fluids. And without these natural protective fluids the acids that cause decay collect on your teeth.

Brushing is not enough

The ordinary kind of brushing is only temporary. The minute you hang up your tooth brush, the acids of decay begin to form again.

The only way to keep your mouth moist and healthy, your teeth safe, is to restore the natural flow of the mouth glands.

That is why, everywhere, men and women are discarding ordinary brushing and using the tooth paste that keeps the mouth glands active.

With Pebeco tooth paste the mouth glands flow normally. These natural protective fluids overcome all dryness. They neutralize the acids of decay as fast as they form. Your whole mouth is revitalized, your teeth are kept always clean and safe.

Send today for a trial tube of Pebeco. Made only by Pebeco, Inc., N. Y. Sole Distributors: Lehn & Fink, Inc. Canadian agents: H. F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont. All druggists.

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Send for free generous tube

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TOOTH PASTE

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635 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me free your new large sized sample tube of Pebeco.

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Make next year a HANDY NEW YEAR for him

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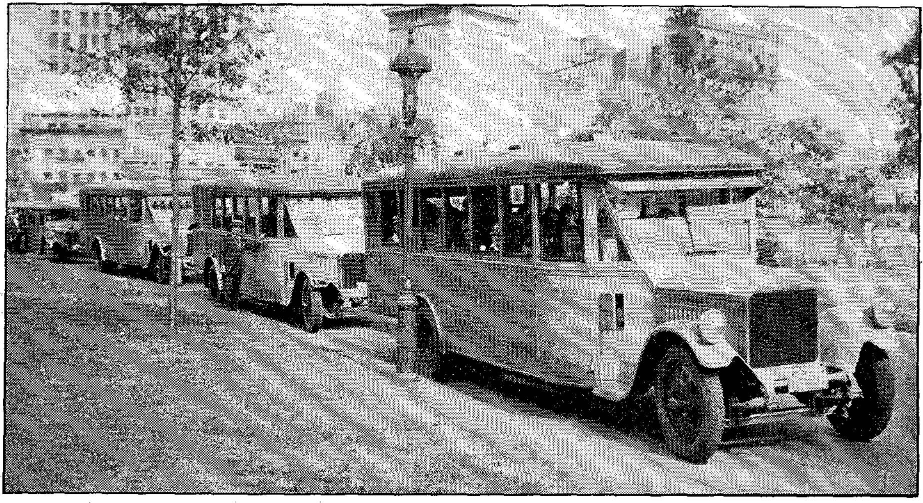
Pronounced SI-MONDS
SAWS FILES KNIVES STEEL
SIMONDS SAW AND STEEL COMPANY
Fitchburg, Mass.
"The Saw Makers" *Established 1832*
Branch Offices in Principal Cities

MOTORING ▾ AND ▾ AVIATION



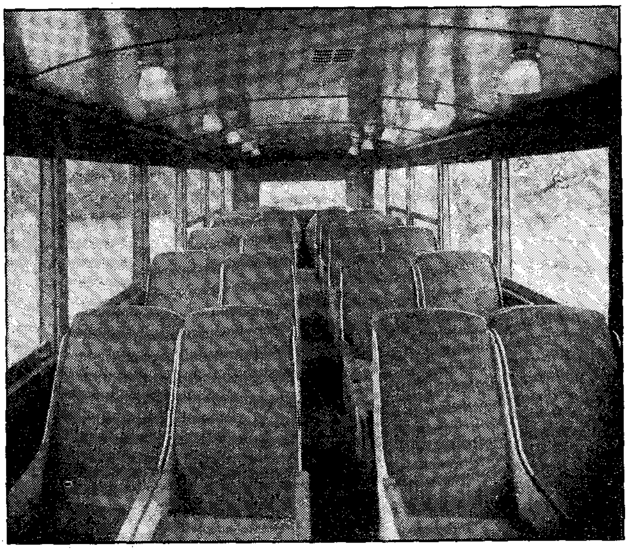
READY FOR A COACHING JAUNT FROM NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA

"Wholesale touring" in motor-coaches that resemble "a cross between sedans and railroad-cars" recalls the old stage-coaching days. Cars of this type are now prepared to take anybody anywhere.

STAGE-COACH DAYS ARE BACK, WITH NEW LUXURIES

THE much-envied "good old days," when stage-coaches rolled from inn to inn and travelers "put up" for the night, have appeared again—with a difference. In place of the old coach, with its four or six horses, and its postilion on top with his horn, we have a coach capable of running four times as fast, of carrying twice as many people, at less than one-half the expense per person. The change came gradually, first with the establishment of little motor-bus lines between near-by points, some ten years ago. Nowadays, nearly any part of the country can be reached by motor-coach. Along with regular lines, with time schedules arranged much in the manner in vogue in the old coaching days, there are special coaching parties, which constitute "a sort of wholesale touring." This newest development, writes Fairfax Downey in the New York *Herald Tribune*, seems to have "caught on" famously both here and in England. Perhaps, he says:

> It might better be described as automotive collective bargaining, for those who would tour have only to make a bargain and the motor-bus companies collect them and do the rest.
>
> A cross between the city sight-seeing bus and the railroad parlor car, these motor-coaches tour you by the score of passengers and by the hundreds of miles. Catching the bus for Montreal or Niagara Falls or Florida begins to approach the matter-of-fact procedure of taking the train there, with an allowance made for more leisure and more scenery. Neither the sleeping-car berth nor an outdoor tourist camp forms part of the arrangements. Each run of from 150 to 200 miles a day has regularly reserved rooms at a hotel as its destination for a night's stop-over.
>
> These new *tours en masse* mark more than the evolution and embellishment of the long-distance motor-truck into a limousine passenger carrier. They are, in short, a revival of the stage-coach posting from inn to inn. Those who take places in the motor-coaches may be choosing that form of transportation as much for the accomplishment of a journey as for the pleasure of an automobile tour.
>
> Then with the advent of the new tours, that familiar European figure, the courier, makes his first real bow in this country.



INTERIOR OF THE UP-TO-DATE STAGE-COACH

Twenty passengers are carried in addition to the chauffeur and "courier," and arrangements are made, as in the old coaching days, for tavern accommodations at the end of each day's journey.

Some of the coach lines carry tour managers, in addition to the driver, whose duty it is to indicate the points of interest, see that the hotel reservations are provided, as made, and in general concern himself with the comfort of the passengers, taking on his shoulders all the traveling details. Where there is no extra man, the driver serves also in the courier capacity.

The type of the coaches may be described as an elongated limousine. Altho observed at a stop of one company near Columbus Circle by many New Yorkers, the coaches are not yet numerous enough to have become a familiar sight. Pairs of individual seats with a narrow aisle between the pairs run the length of the car facing forward, generally accommodating twenty. In some cases, doors open off each pair of seats on each side of the car. There are large plate-glass windows, electric lights and heating apparatus. At the rear is a separate locked compartment to carry the baggage of the passengers, restricted to one or two suit-cases apiece. The engine is fifty horse-power. A point is made of smooth riding and safe driving.

The group of passengers upon one of these tours is on a small scale a tourist party such as travel companies conduct through Europe. The tickets sold cover not only transportation but all meals and hotel expenses en route. The courier-tour-manager feature completes the parallel. The companies declare the advantage of that system not only for "seeing America first" in a thorough and novel way, but for the convenience of foreign travelers who previously had found sightseeing here complicated.

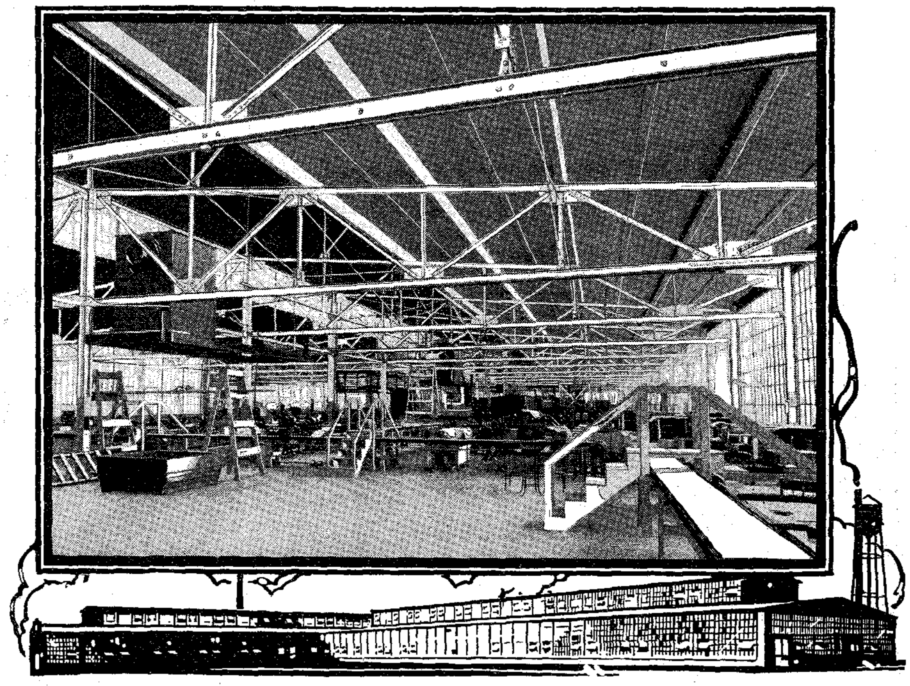
Tours range from the New York to Albany or the New York to Boston run to the journey from Boston to Florida, or from Chicago to Portland, Maine. The service between New York and Boston is daily and is a journey of one day. On the northern end another leg of half a day to Portland, Maine, is added. The New York-Albany trip is routed by West Point and the Storm King Highway and includes a night or day return by Hudson River boat, the tour ticket costing $15. Other tours from New York schedule trips through the Adirondacks, through the Berkshire Hills, through the White Mountains. There are connections in Boston for tours into Canada. A new tour southward from New York is to embrace Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Frederick, Maryland, and the Gettysburg battle-field. The winter trip to Florida from Boston and New York lasts thirteen days (Boston to St. Petersburg), includes transportation, with meals and hotels, to arrival at Jacksonville, in a charge of $135.

The time-table of a typical tour, on the Boston-New York route, runs like this:

Miles				
	Boston			Breakfast, 8:00 A.M.
20.0	Sightseeing Trip	Lv.	9:00 A.M.	
	Boston	Lv.	12:30 P.M.	Hotel for Luncheon
45.0	Worcester		3:15 "	
51.9	Springfield	Ar.	6:00 "	Hotel for Dinner and Night's Lodging
	Springfield	Lv.	9:00 A.M.	Breakfast, 8:00 A.M.
26.4	Hartford		10:30 "	
30.5	Waterbury		1:00 P.M.	Hotel for Luncheon
32.2	Danbury		2:40 "	
39.0	White Plains		4:45 "	
25.5	New York	Ar.	6:15 "	

Such is the latest thing in travel in these United States, concludes the writer, a method hailed as rating high in comfort and pleasure. Perhaps it will prove to be the connecting link with passenger-airplane service which can not be far in the future.

Big Business Builds The Ferguson Way



The Ferguson-built plant of the Kardex Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.

Do you know what H. K. Ferguson can do for you?

WHEN Ferguson does your building you deal throughout with one concern. You sign but one contract. You pay but one profit.

No individual architect, engineer or contractors. The H. K. Ferguson Company handles the work from the first draft of the plans to the last step in the completed structure. Before you build, you call in a Ferguson executive. You discuss with him the purpose of the building—its mechanical requirements—its cost—its relation to the remainder of your plant. This conference costs nothing. It involves no obligation.

From this meeting Ferguson's preliminary plans and estimates are evolved to meet your particular requirements. When these are acceptable, the finished plans and estimates follow. The plans are specific and complete. To them Ferguson contributes his knowledge of plant problems gained from building for many of America's greatest industries.

Before your building is actually started, Ferguson gives you a definite, binding, written guarantee covering correct design, construction work, delivery date and total cost.

The nearest approach to The Ferguson Way is the plant construction organizations maintained by a few unusually large corporations who are able to carry out their own building programs in their entirety. There's the same direct contact and responsibility—the same employment of high grade architectural, engineering and construction specialists—the same intelligent understanding of the Owner's problem.

No matter where you are located, or what type of factory you require, you can save time and money by building the Ferguson Way.

The Ferguson proposition will be furnished to any responsible executive without obligation.

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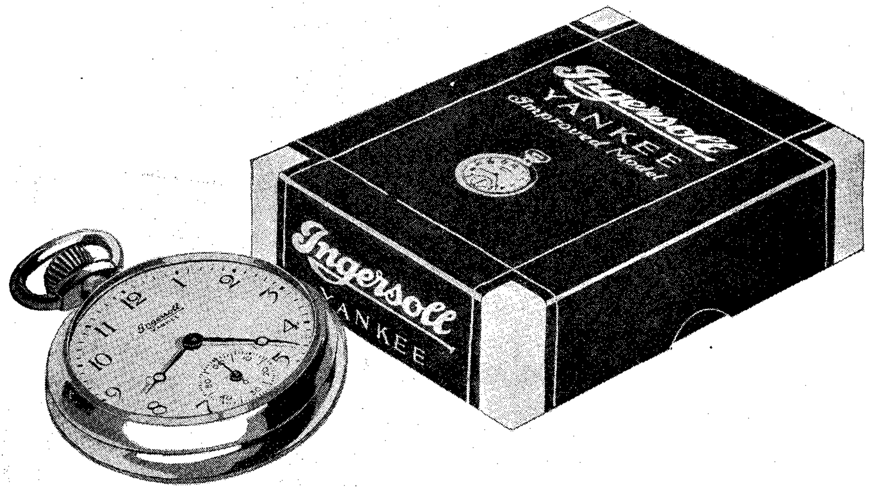
Ferguson
GUARANTEED BUILDINGS

MERRY CHRISTMAS



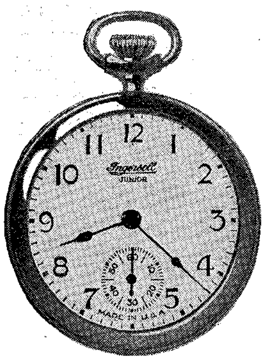
For Christmas An Ingersoll

THE New Ingersoll Yankee in its cheery red box makes a fine Christmas gift.

This new model has the dependability that everyone expects in an Ingersoll, and in addition has many new features of grace and beauty, such as the antique bow and crown, closer casing and a new dial. Price $1.75.

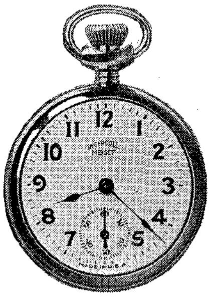
Your dealer can show you Ingersolls to fit every purse and purpose. Sizes for men and women, boys and girls. Radiolite dials that tell time in the dark. Jeweled models in nickel and gold-filled cases.

Prices from
$1.75 to $11.00



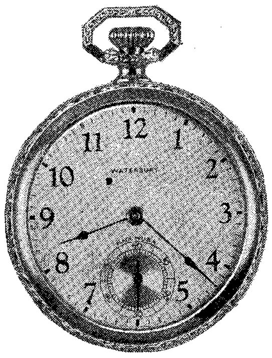
The New Junior
$3.50

Handsome, new and improved model. Thin; 12-size; solid nickel case.



Midget
$3.50

For women, girls and small boys.



Waterbury Gold-filled
$9.50

4 jewels. Stylish 12-size green or white 14-k gold-filled case. Scratch dial.

MODELS FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

IS OUR AIR SERVICE A FAILURE?

THIS country, the cradle of aviation, is far behind other countries in the up-to-date development of air defense. So says Peter Vischer, a special writer for the New York *World*, and he proceeds to marshal his proofs in a series of six articles on the subject. This series does not constitute an attack upon our Air Service, as such, so much as upon the conditions under which it is working, the divided system of responsibility, and the muddled finances which this has induced. There have been other criticisms of American aviation along similar lines in the past, but probably few so widely read as this of Mr. Vischer. This exhaustive inquiry, claims *The World*, with data gathered from the War, Navy and Post-office Departments, "presents for the first time, even to these officials, a complete statement of just what has happened, and what ought to happen if American preeminence is to be regained and maintained."

Most Americans, notes the writer, have come to take it placidly for granted that this nation is first in the world in aeronautics. Recurrent courageous and spectacular exploits of American flyers, "than whom there are none finer," says he, have fortified that opinion. But, unhappily, the facts do not bear this out. The United States may even lead the world in air records, but you can't defend your country with records. It is in the practical matter of efficient air defense that this country, "quite aside from where other nations stand, is far from where it ought to be." The reason for this, it appears, is not at all what one might suppose. "Is Congress starving our Air Service?" That is the natural question to ask in view of the last statement. Yet the answer is by no means as simple as that, asserts Mr. Vischer. His analysis of the situation runs:

> First and foremost, the United States is spending annually huge sums for aviation—millions more than for the Department of State, Labor and Commerce combined—and has very little to show for it in aircraft. And the development and construction of aircraft is, of course, the aim of aviation. We maintain air services in order to get airplanes and fly them.
>
> During the last five years we have spent more than $350,000,000 for aviation, yet our aircraft strength (serviceable planes on hand and in order) consists of 1,618 airplanes, all but a fistful of them obsolete or obsolescent.
>
> Every year instead of having more planes we have fewer. We are spending huge sums for plans and establishments, but not for planes. In other words, we have stables, and those none too good, and only a few colts and some broken-down nags to put in them. Paper airplanes can't fly.
>
> What has brought this condition about? A search for the cause leads through a

maze of government offices and bureaus, a dense forest of figures and a cross-fire of conflicting opinions, bitter and seemingly irreconcilable. Therein is at once found one cause of the trouble: Our aeronautical activities are divided among twenty-one bureaus. There is no responsible head. There is little cooperation, much competition and jealousy, and some overlapping.

There is no policy. There is no one in either house of Congress who is an authority on aeronautics. No committee has aviation matters in charge, unless it be a committee gathered now and again to sniff for scandal and trouble, a detriment to aviation rather than a help, in that it accomplishes little further than to undermine public confidence in flying.

It must be understood that virtually all American aviation depends upon the Government. We have an aeronautical industry, yes. We have a number of designers and engineers, builders, pilots and others engaged in private aeronautical enterprises. But they all have to look to the Government, to the Army and the Navy, and, to a much lesser degree, to the Post-office Department. By themselves they are helpless, or nearly so.

Our three important aviation projects are those of the Army Air Service, the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Air Mail of the Post-office Department. Our Government makes other aeronautical efforts, but they are relatively unimportant.

Our concern, then, is with airplanes for the national defense. We haven't enough. Those we have aren't much good. Most of them are out-of-date, left-over war-time stock. This condition can not be remedied before 1927 at the earliest, and not then, unless some definite policy is adopted now.

Right now is the time for such a policy, continues Mr. Vischer. The President says he is personally very much interested in aviation. Army Generals and Navy Admirals are engaging in heated controversies. The Director of the Budget seems to be inclined to grant greater appropriations for aeronautics, even if the general Army and Navy budgets are reduced. The airplane vs. battle-ship controversy is up again, as well as the oft-reiterated demand for a separate Air Service. What then can we do to help solve our aviation problems?

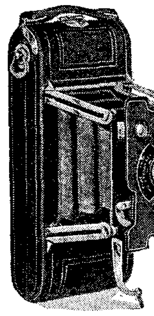
In the first place, says the writer, we lack a policy. We don't know what we want in aviation. We are developing our aviation from moment to moment, and every year we have fewer and fewer serviceable planes. Contrast this, says he, with the rapid progress now being made by England, France, Italy, Japan, and Russia.

What has the United States done to keep up with these other Powers? The following sums have been spent for aviation, "N. A. C. A." standing for National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

1920	
Army	$36,737,326.02
Navy	42,634,000.00
Post-office Department	850,439.55
N. A. C. A.	175,000.00
	$80,896,765.57

(Remember, these are merely printed reproductions of the real photographs.)

Ansco Cameras for Christmas get good pictures all the year



The $25 Ready-Set comes with a handsome suede case, and takes pictures 2¼x3¼.

THE $25 No. 1 Ready-Set is a fool-proof camera made especially for people who aren't quite sure they set the shutter just right and focus correctly to get good, clear pictures. On this marvelous new camera, you have no focusing to do and no shutter complications, either.

It's all as easy as using a box camera. Just set for snapshots and shoot. And when you set for time exposures, the lens opening automatically becomes smaller. So with the Ready-Set you are sure of getting just the pictures you want when you feel like taking pictures.

This beautifully made camera is an ideal gift for women, so use the coupon below if your dealer can't supply you.

The $13.50 Ready-Set

We knew there would be lots of folks who would want a Ready-Set in a "popular edition", as it were, so here it is for $13.50. It is similar to the $25 one, only it is not so expensively made. Good, clear pictures can be taken successfully on almost any kind of day.

It has an excellent single lens, and an automatic two-way finder, and is just the most popular kind of camera you could ask for.

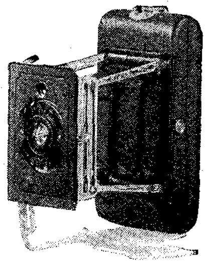
Give a Vest-Pocket Ansco

Some small folding cameras don't pull completely out with one pressure of your thumb and finger. The Vest-Pocket Ansco is the *only* self-opening camera made. And like the other Ansco cameras the Vest-Pocket is designed to make it easy for you to get good pictures.

It is a fixed-focus camera, equipped with a new, fine anastigmat lens and special shutter that makes it possible to get good, clear pictures under various kinds of weather conditions.

The Vest-Pocket Ansco slips easily into your pocket and is so light you hardly know it's there. It makes an ideal gift for Christmas, as it is such a little beauty that it's sure to please. Use the coupon below if your dealer is out of them.

Illustrated catalog sent free on request.



The Vest-Pocket Ansco takes pictures 1⅝ x 2½. Price $12.50.

So—now—it's easy to get good pictures

ANSCO
CAMERAS & SPEEDEX FILM

Emergency Coupon—Use only if your dealer cannot supply you.

ANSCO PHOTOPRODUCTS, INC.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Please send me the items checked. I am enclosing $..........
☐ One No. 1 Ready-Set, Price $25.00
☐ One No. 1A Ready-Set, Price $13.50
☐ One Vest-Pocket Ansco, Price $12.50

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1909 GREEN GOLD PLATE POCKET KNIFE ENGINE TURNED DESIGN $4.50
COLLAR BUTTON
SET OF EVENING JEWELRY IN CASE $15.00

Always a Welcome Gift

WHEN you make a gift of Krementz, whether it is a pair of handsome links or a set of Correct Evening Jewelry, be assured that it will be received gladly.

Krementz quality is at once apparent. And there are so many designs, each distinctive, that you are certain to find among them something he will like.

The better shops carry a full line of Krementz Jewelry. It comes attractively boxed, from $3 to $10 for a pair of links and from $4.50 to $25 for the tuxedo and full dress sets.

Krementz

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

1921	
Army	$44,311,830.86
Navy	37,488,500.00
Post-office Department	1,349,448.21
N. A. C. A.	200,000.00
	$83,349,779.07
1922	
Army	$30,140,962.17
Navy	35,230,583.91
Post-office Department	1,384,344.95
N. A. C. A.	200,000.00
	$66,955,891.03
1923	
Army	$22,357,629.37
Navy	34,759,807.01
Post-office Department	1,618,719.50
N. A. C. A.	210,000.00
	$58,946,155.88
1924	
Army	$22,687,482.08
Navy	31,198,449.64
Post-office Department	1,900,000.00
N. A. C. A.	270,000,00
	$56,055,931.72

The total makes $345,704,523.27.

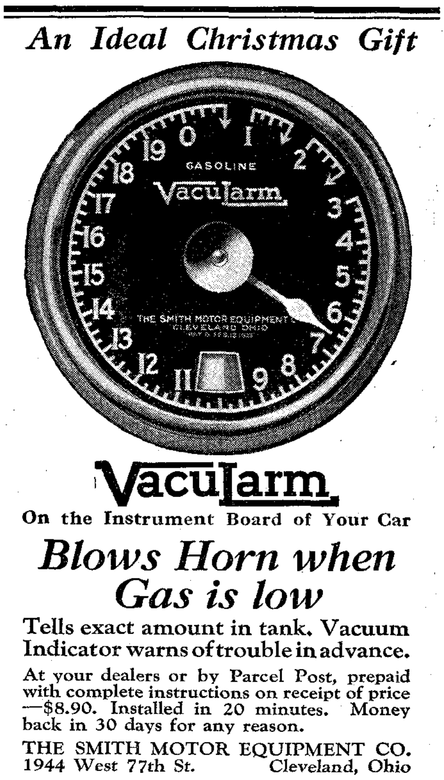
The Army figures are as given by the office of the Secretary of War. The Navy figures are as given by Adm. William A. Moffett, head of the Bureau of Aeronautics, or estimated from official records.

The figures are not exact to pennies, and if all costs were included—such as the maintenance of aircraft carriers for the navy and minor aeronautical activities, such as forest patrols—would run well above $350,000,000, probably so far above that the total war cost estimated at $425,000,000 would be eclipsed.

Now, why aren't there more aircraft? asks Mr. Vischer. There seems to have been enough money to do business. On investigating the figures he finds that something over $16,000,000 of this money was spent between 1920 and 1924 by the Army for new aircraft and new engines. The rest of their appropriations apparently went for repairs to old material, experimentation and research, pay of personnel, construction, improvement, and maintenance of flying-fields, etc. What the Army actually wants, he says, is this:

> General Patrick wants a definite aviation policy which will allow him $10,000,000 a year for the next five years for the purchase of new aircraft. He would spend 40 per cent. of it for pursuit planes, 30 per cent. for observation, 20 per cent. for bombardment and 10 per cent. for attack. That he does not intend to build these at the expense of experimentation and research is evidenced by the fact that he would spend $4,000,000 on a new McCook Field at Dayton during the next three years.
>
> All these figures, and more, unavailable to outsiders, will probably be brought forth at the hearings of the Select Committee of Inquiry into Operations of the United States Air Services, which expects to hear about 150 witnesses—some time after election.

Furthermore, says the writer, President Coolidge is taking a personal interest, believing, as he does, that this nation



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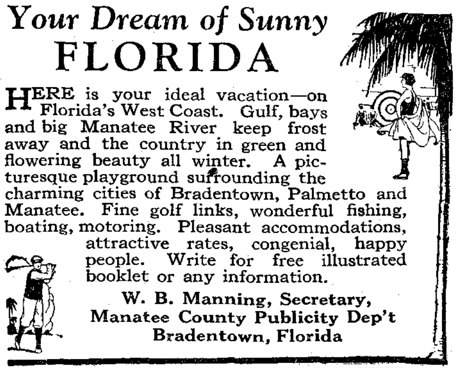

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must insure its national defense in the air. And he does not intend to confine his attention to the advice of old-school Generals and Admirals, many of whom are still more or less hostile to aviation, because of their ignorance. Then, too:

> Furthermore, another effort will be made to bring about a separate air service. General Mitchell, who is the great crusader for this, said that he expected a bill similar to the Curry bill, which died in committee, would be introduced soon after Congress reconvened. This provided for a separate air service under a Secretary of Aeronautics. And General Mitchell frankly predicted that the bill would be through by Christmas.
>
> A close study of the situation in Washington would lead one to believe that General Mitchell is optimistic. In the first place any bill for a separate air service would certainly find itself the center of a terrific fight in Congress and out. Generals and Admirals would be hot against it. The whole Navy would fight it. Some of General Mitchell's own associates would oppose it.
>
> Some day, in all probability, there will be a separate Air Service or Air Force, or whatever it may be called. Great Britain's success with an Air Force, after many trying experiences, seems to indicate that. But the day still seems a distance off.
>
> Long before the United States institutes a separate Air Department much can be done to make the Army and the Navy more efficient as regards aviation.

AERIAL WARFARE—ON INSECTS—UP TO DATE

IN the opinion of many experts, says a writer in *The Forecast* (New York), the next great war will not be between two large groups of human beings, but between Man and the Insects. Few who have not made a study of the subject realize the uncountable damage that these pests do every year to plants, animals, and property of all kinds—unless it be the farmers, who are always in the front line of the battle against them. He continues:

> Tho lacking man's intelligence and resourcefulness, these small forms of animal life are really much better equipped by nature to survive and propagate their kind than are the so-called masters of the world. This is because of their marvelous ability to reproduce—to conquer by sheer, overwhelming weight of numbers. Birth control has no advocates in insect society! The most familiar examples of this devastating power to increase are the plagues of seven-year locusts which have at times attacked certain sections. On some occasions the locusts have moved over the land like an immense blanket, covering the ground completely for miles and destroying every leaf and blade of grass in their track.
>
> Other insects, tho less spectacular in their warfare, have been even more destructive. Every one has heard of the cotton boll-weevil, which in the past twenty-five years has cost the United States more than two hundred and fifty million dollars. The Hessian fly accomplishes every year more damage to our wheat than all the Hessian soldiers could hope to do, destroying annually one hundred million dollars worth. Indeed, it has been estimated that

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Look close at your boy's care-free face and vision what it will show ten years from now. For then it will reveal to you and the world the matured character that now is taking form within him. Will you see the clean lines of courage, the firm lips of determination, the frank eyes of honesty? That depends entirely on what is getting into your boy's mind right now; on the impressions he receives from the friends and associates of his work, his play and his reading—from the few whom you know, and the many you do not know.

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For yourself—It's just possible that you are not personally acquainted with Edgeworth. If that is so, send your name and address to Larus & Brother Company. We shall be glad to send you free samples—generous helpings both of Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed.

Smoke a few pipefuls and judge for yourself whether or not you wish to become a permanent member of the Edgeworth Club.

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

one-tenth of all our food supplies are regularly destroyed by insects.

Nor is this all: Investigations during the last half century have proven that the insect not only wages warfare against us by destroying our food, but mows us down in thousands by spreading among us the germs of such diseases as malaria and yellow fever.

In the south of France they have called into service the army flame-throwers, designed originally to spread death among the Germans, but now turned against the locusts. There has also been experimental use of certain kinds of war gases.

This experiment was undertaken last year quite successfully by the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Air Service of the Army supplied a specially equipped airplane, and the place chosen for the first work was southern Louisiana.

The success of this new strategy against the boll-weevil suggested that it be also directed against malaria-bearing mosquitoes. The poison used against the mosquitoes was Paris green, heavily diluted with Tripoli earth. This experiment also proved very successful, since the planes could fly over parts of the swamps which were otherwise inaccessible. The trees did not interfere with the spreading of the dust, for the machines flew sufficiently high to avoid contact, and circled them whenever necessary.

IS THE PRICE OF GASOLINE GETTING READY TO SOAR?

GASOLINE prices have seldom been so low as at the present time, and the motoring public, without paying too much attention to the reason for this benison, is duly grateful to the powers that control such things. It may seem downright ungrateful to entertain suspicions, and predict trouble, under the circumstances. Nevertheless, that is precisely what one of the best known motoring writers of the country, William Ullman, of the Ullman Feature Service (Washington), proceeds to do. Mr. Ullman predicts a "record gasoline price boost," in the not distant future. He even goes so far as to urge a union of autoists in order to meet the prophesied "boost" when, and if, it appears. He declares that his general opinions are held by numerous other observers who have watched the ups and downs of gasoline prices for the past two years. His theories are presented for what they are worth, with his own recommendation that each reader use individual judgment on the situation. Mr. Ullman writes:

Proceeding on the theory that every fluctuation in the price of gasoline has a meaning all its own, car-owners throughout the country are seeking an explanation of the present low figures displayed on gas-tanks, particularly in the Eastern touring sections where gas at many points once hovered close to the 40-cents-a-gallon mark.

The motorist appears to be convinced that nothing that has happened is the direct result of his wanting lower-priced gas, for it is generally conceded that the

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American car-owner is not as yet well enough organized to compete with the sort of organization responsible for nation-wide juggling of gas prices.

There is a definite reason for the present low level of gas prices now prevailing, many believe, and unless car-owners discover this reason now they are due for an unpleasant surprize and a bad pinch later. It is pointed out that, as usual, the "explanations" of the periodic variations in gas prices are so diverse as to succeed in confusing the motoring public, thus preventing the average motorist from being able to organize against the problem in any well-defined manner.

He is told, one day, that within another few years the supply of gasoline will be so low as to send prices sky high. A month later he is given a penny reduction in gas and informed that there is overproduction in the oil-fields. He hears a lot about competition, but notices that nothing happens one way or the other until a majority of the oil interests get ready to step out in unison.

Such apparent inconsistencies give credence to the rumor circulating in financial districts to the effect that the motoring public is once more the "goat" in the latest mulcting process, and that within a very few months gasoline will touch new high-water marks.

The Wall Street that knows the inside story is reported to be laughing up its sleeve at the explanations given to the public regarding the recent nation-wide slash in gas prices. The mention of the law of supply and demand, it contends, has nothing whatever to do with the motorist's demand for gas or the supply in storage, but refers to the situation with regard to crude oil. The "facts and figures" circulated in explanation of recent reductions in gas prices are widely regarded by many investors as poisoned publicity.

They contend that at the present moment the monopoly of oil interests is bringing to a close a rather lengthy plan of demoralizing the market for crude oil by spreading the gospel of overproduction and lessened demand, and that just as soon as the monopoly has stocked up completely at rock-bottom prices retail prices will be sent up to a point where the oil business will flourish as it has never flourished before.

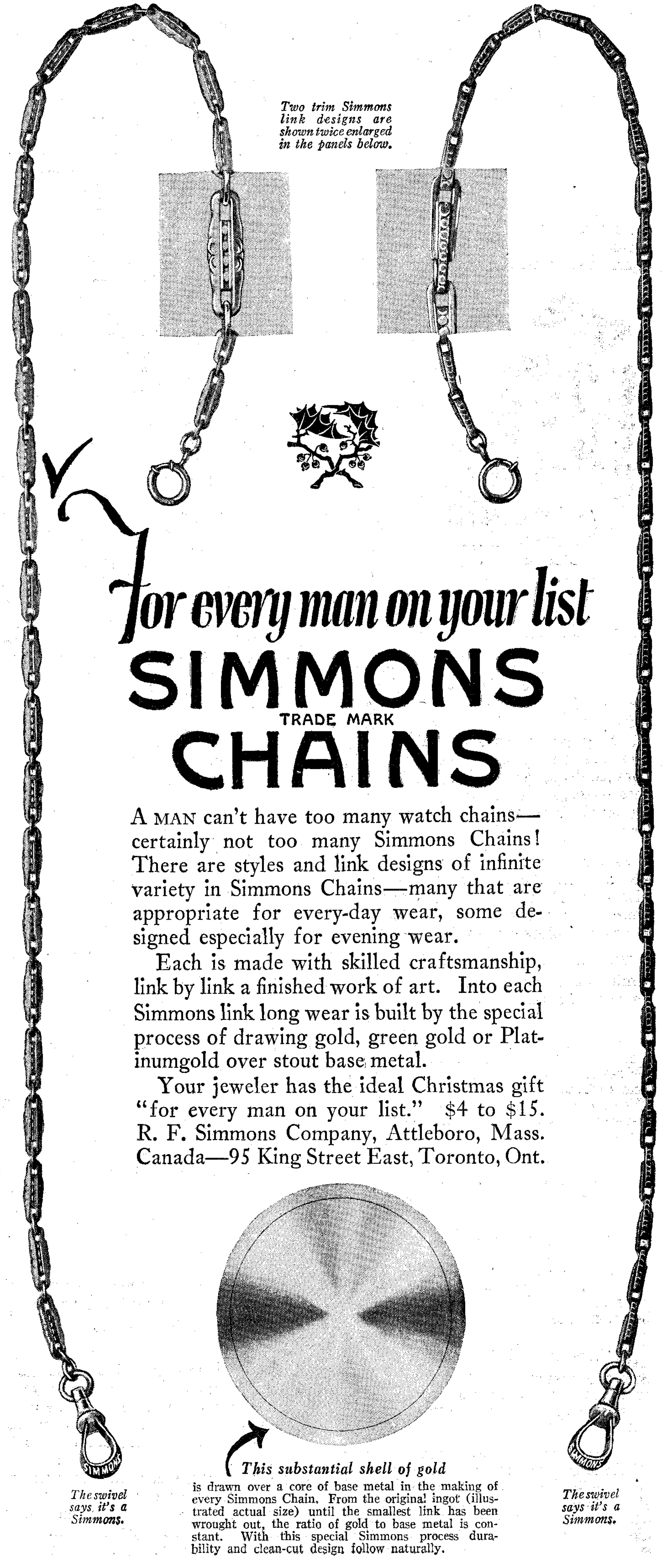
On this theory investors are loading up with oil shares, apparently reading the handwriting on the automotive wall. A few prophets are trying to make it plain to the motoring public that Wall Street is seldom wrong, but there seems to be a general tendency to hail gas at less than 20 cents a gallon as a great benefit and to forget that it is a calamity in disguise.

With the independents squeezed out of the oil business, from production to filling station, the field will be wide open for the monopoly to do exactly as it pleases with prices, it is pointed out. It has happened before, but never on quite such a large scale. Similarly, the motorist has been victimized before by oil-price variations, but never in such bold dimensions.

Since investors themselves can not get head nor tail of any facts accurately portraying the exact production and consumption figures for the country, nor the true amount of gasoline in storage, it is impossible to figure what the 18,0000,000 car-owners will have to pay during 1925 in the way of a premium for gas, but estimates are staggering.

The remedy?

The automobile clubs say "cooperation," and it is reasonable that if car-owners will pool their interests and swell the strength



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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

of their organization to force an investigation into the ramifications of the oil business that will get somewhere. But cooperation is considered futile without an entirely new attitude on the part of the motoring public.

Why were gas prices slashed the beginning of October instead of August 1, for instance? Announcements from the oil companies speak of an excess of supply and a demand not up to expectations. If there had been any genuine desire to unload, would not prices have been adjusted at a season when the motorist would have been in a position to use an excess of gas?

An interesting feature of the move is that if another half million persons are induced to buy cars this fall on the strength of low fuel costs there will be just that many more motorists to be mulcted when the price of gas bounds up again. This view is held by those who point to the fact that automobile manufacturers are making no promises of unusually low operating costs.

Armed with these facts the motorist is being urged on all sides to "get together" to the end that when the oil monopoly gets ready to broadcast news of a frightful rate of consumption and a world scarcity of oil he will be ready to explode the whole business and prove to Wall Street that his numerical strength is not to be trifled with.

WISE WORDS FOR WINTER MOTORISTS

WINTER is a particularly lively time for motor trouble; winter is just ahead, and Mr. Average Car-Owner had better take thought of the approaching season. So advises Frederick C. Russell in the Washington *Star*, predicting that otherwise "the average motorist is the party who will shortly be paying a visit to Bill, the radiator repairer, to Henry, the battery expert, and to Dave, the genius on starting cold motors." By the same token, in the spring, "he will be the fellow to clutter up the repair shops with troubles that should never have happened." By way of contrast, suggests Mr. Russell:

> Let us see what the exceptional motorist is doing these days while his comrades are busy forgetting that winter makes a difference.
>
> Indian summer, he observes, is just a last call for winter. It tends to obliterate all thoughts of weak batteries, torn rain curtains, unoiled chassis and rusty radiators, but he pulls himself heroically from the late autumn dream and places his order for the radiator covering, the heater or any other accessories which at the next dip of the thermometer will be in painful demand. He knows that the first step is to get in line for the things that he must have in order to enjoy his car throughout the cold weather.
>
> Enjoyment he defines not merely as the pleasure of getting out into the brisk days of winter in a cozy car, but also as the pleasure of motoring through winter without anxiety, and particularly without fear of putting the car on the sick list in the spring. Accordingly he regards every warm day in late fall as a golden opportunity to prepare for cold.
>
> Mechanically inclined, he gets out and gets under to see whether the universal joints, pinion gear and differential are in such shape as to run him through the winter without complaint. If not mechanically inclined, but businesslike, he calls up John, the local garageman, and engages him to appraise the situation.
>
> The results are the same. He checks up on the things that are hard to have attended to properly when getting under a car is the winter mechanic's last resort. It is his way of preparing the car for winter by literally starting from the ground up.
>
> While checking over the major chassis units the brakes should come in for their share of attention. This is not merely a matter of adjustments, but at the prewinter season of the year mainly a question of inspection, followed by generous oiling or greasing of brake shafts and pins. Cotter pins should be intact, and then every working part should be spared excessive wear by means of ample lubrication.
>
> Remember that the unoiled brake assembly suffers during cold weather. In summer it has the advantage of mud and water which sometimes minimize friction between working parts, but any water that is splashed on the brake mechanism in winter becomes ice. The working parts need the protection which only generous lubrication—now—can give.
>
> Brakes are being emphasized at this point, for it should be recalled that with thousands of additional cars using four-wheel mechanical brakes this winter the matter of brake lubrication is more important than ever. In the case of cars using hydraulic systems, provided they have received constant use throughout the summer, it might be well to examine each of the wheel cylinders to make sure that they are not leaking. Connections along the line should also be inspected. Repairs, or replacements on this system are easily made, and quickly, but the motorist should bear in mind that any mechanic does better work when he isn't half frozen.

Talking about winter preparations without mentioning the radiator at the outset may seem like putting the differential before the clutch, admits the writer, but this would seem to be the best way of emphasizing the fact that the radiator is not the whole story, nor even the half of it. According to Mr. Russell:

> The most careful preparations can be made against radiator difficulties, yet that is no assurance that the owner will have any peace of mind throughout the winter. Besides, warnings against freezing of radiators have been so overdone in the past few years that many owners have actually stept into more trouble than they were trying to escape.
>
> Every winter an alarming number of engines are damaged through overheating which, in turn, is the result of too great an effort to protect the radiator. Owners promiscuously add alcohol and prepared anti-freeze mixtures to the cooling system, attach unsuitable radiator-protecting devices and readjust carburetors carelessly in an effort to keep out Jack Frost completely without realizing that to bottle up an engine is to roast it to death.
>
> Your engine needs cool air in winter just the same as it does in summer, but at different times. In summer it wants the cool air right off the bat, and continually as a general rule. But in winter it demands cool air only when battling with a Pike's Peak

or idling in traffic at some hour of the day when the thermometer is a bit high for winter. Your radiator covering should, therefore, be designed to allow for such variations in the flow of air, either automatically or by hand.

If the carburetor has been delivering a satisfactory mixture for fall use it should not be altered to give a richer mixture for winter. Remember that with the radiator covered and the car standing in a heated garage, conditions should be more favorable for starting than they have been throughout late October and November. The hot-air "stove" from the exhaust pipe to the air intake of the carburetor should, of course, be closed, tho if the engine has a tendency to heat up and lose power, and if the winter is mild, it may be well to open the air vent a trifle. Some cars are now equipped with an air control which can be operated from the dash. Clever motorists who do not have such devices can, and should try to, improvise some arrangement of their own.

It is a fallacy to assume that because more heat is required for efficient engine operation in winter the radiator and cooling system can be neglected. This causes most of the trouble. If the radiator or pump leaks it is a foregone conclusion that when alcohol is added to the radiator as a last minute resort to prevent freezing the whole system is going to become confused.

Alcohol leaks out quicker than water. If the owner doesn't know this he probably finds his radiator frozen some cold night. If he does know it he'll have to guess at the percentage of alcohol in the system, and if he is earnestly, but carelessly, trying to avoid freezing he will probably put in too much alcohol, lower the boiling point excessively and find his engine steaming like a locomotive on ordinary grades.

Clean out the cooling system thoroughly and stop all leaks. Find out exactly how many gallons, or quarts, of water the system holds and put in the correct percentages of denatured alcohol when the thermometer touches freezing. Everybody suggests a different percentage, but be on the safe side. Add 10 per cent. of alcohol for temperatures down to 25 degrees above, 20 per cent. down to 15, 30 per cent. down to zero, and 50 per cent. down to 10 below zero. You may be safe with 5 per cent. at 25 degrees above, but what if the thermometer suddenly drops to 18 when 10 per cent. would be about your minimum?

Glycerin and alcohol in equal parts raises the boiling-point temperature so that if you have prepared for a bad cold snap and the weather suddenly moderates the system will not be boiling over all the time. Glycerin, however, costs money in such quantities as you would be obliged to use. Ordinarily it's easier to drain off some of the radiator contents and pour in some fresh water if the temperature goes up suddenly.

Wood alcohol, when used as the anti-freeze solution, permits of lower percentages and is thus best suited to very cold climates. A 50-per-cent. solution will keep the cooling system out of harm at 36 degrees below.

Don't forget, of course, that a little glycerin, about a pint, added to the radiator will float on top of the solution and help to prevent the rapid evaporation of your anti-freeze preparation.

With the car fully prepared for winter it is interesting to discover how much more useful it can be in every way and how easily it fits in with the new attitude toward cold weather.

Winter is no longer a season to be

—and then her doctor told her

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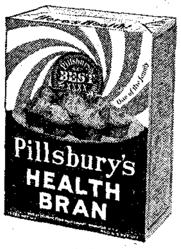

FOR some time she had not been herself. She was run down, languid, tired out each day before the day's work began.

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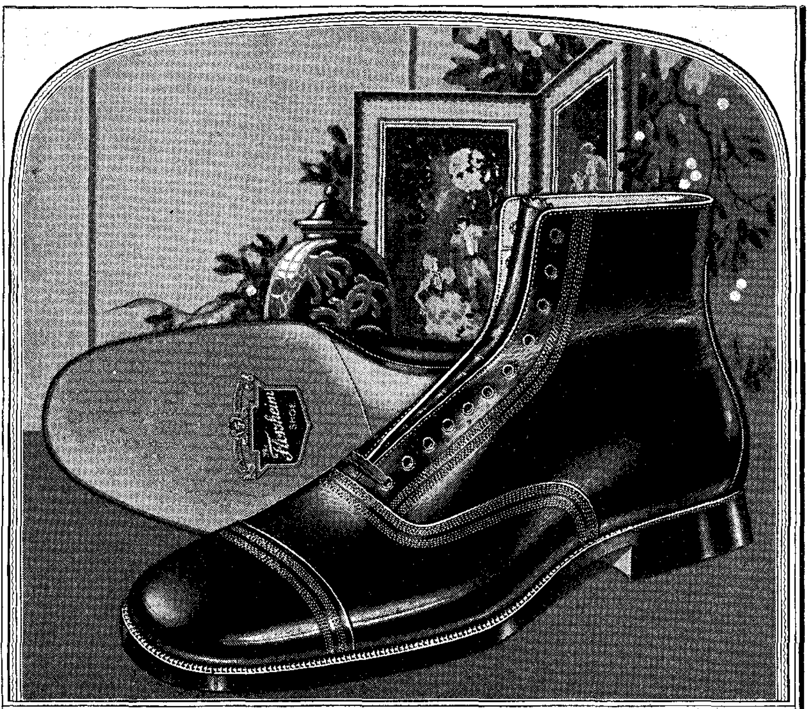

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Clothes and the Woman

(*New York Times Book Review, Oct. 26, 1924*)

THE amount and variety, the comprehensiveness and detail of the information about feminine clothes contained in this volume make it almost an encyclopedia of the practical here and now phase of dress. One reads it with a feeling of amazement that any one person could ever have thought, observed, learned, considered so much on the subject of women's attire. In her treatment of all the main part of her subject Mrs. Story deals with fundamentals, explaining how to obtain harmonious effects and attractive results in all the departments of dress by considering the becomingness of texture, color, line and design for different types of figure and various tints of coloring. She goes into this subject with much knowledge, scientific, practical and artistic, as to what color can do to its feminine wearer and what she can do with it, and how she can make it her slave to enhance her attractions and disguise her faults of feature and form.

With equal knowledge she discusses the subject of design in dress, setting forth its principles, the possibility of so using it as to camouflage natural deficiencies and suggesting many practical applications of the principles she has explained. There is detailed study of the accessories of dress—hats, shoes, hose, neckwear, jewels, fans, perfumes and other matters—in which Mrs. Story insists constantly on the central ideas of all her treatise, the necessity of harmony and suitability and the beauty of simplicity. . . . The remaining sections consider with much attention to detail and constant practical suggestion the kind of clothing suitable for all manner of occasions, from costume balls to public speaking . . . the care of the feet, hands, hair, the art of the toilette and a quantity of suggestions for beauty helps . . . rules for home sewing and recipes for cleaning and otherwise rejuvenating various kinds of attire.

HOW TO DRESS WELL: What to Wear to Enhance Personality, Complexion and Figure and Give Grace and Art to Your Appearance. By Margaret Story. 478 pp. Illustrated. All Book Stores or Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.
$3.50; postpaid $3.66.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

dreaded. Every one is getting out and learning to enjoy it. And your car can play an important part in this winte pleasure, provided, of course, that you observe those pre-winter warnings that are now blowing earthward with the falling leaves.

SEPTEMBER'S TOLL OF MOTOR DEATHS

SEPTEMBER, month when motorists are likely to be much on the roads, produced a new high record in number of automobile fatalities, according to figures recently compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Deaths during that month reached an estimated total of 2,100, representing by far the worst month of the year, and bringing the total for the first nine months of the year to more than 14,000. Reports from 265 newspapers, safety councils, health departments, highway commissioners, and other sources, were used in arriving at the estimated totals. According to a summary of the Chamber's report as presented by the New York *Times:*

The actual number of fatal accidents recorded was 5,498 for the nine months and 670 for September. The grand totals are arrived at by applying the same rate per population to those communities not heard from.

Seventy per cent. of the fatalities during September occurred to pedestrians. In cities over 100,000 the increase in the first nine months over the first nine months last year is reported as 5 per cent. In September, 1924, however, the record was very much worse than this, as the traffic toll was 17 per cent. larger than the corresponding month a year ago, and 33 per cent. over the total for August.

"The motorist must watch out for the man on foot," says George M. Graham, Chairman of the Traffic Planning and Safety Committee of the chamber, commenting on the figures for the month.

"Certain physical improvements can be made in our streets which will protect the pedestrian, but the only immediate salvation is care on the part of the man at the wheel.

"Because he has a clear road ahead is no excuse for relaxing his attention. In any street, at any time, some child is likely to dart out and some pedestrian is likely to be absent-minded.

"Figures show that the most urgent need at present is looking out for the pedestrian. Consequently, this program is suggested for immediate relief:

"1. Be cautious from 3 to 8 P. M. Immediate relief will be secured if every one will watch out for the other fellow. Figures show that the peak period of traffic disasters is from 3 to 8 P. M. If 100 per cent. attention can not be sustained, at least every one should make an effort to be alert during these five hours.

"2. Build cross-walks. At busy thoroughfares, protected crossings—elevated over the regular traffic if need be—should be provided for the pedestrians. If the man on foot were assured a safe and easy means of crossing the street at given points, he would not be tempted into jay walking.

"3. Provide play areas. Children will, and should, have their games of tag. The community owes it to them to block off streets or build more playgrounds.

"4. Safety education. Every school has a great opportunity to educate the coming generation in the need for the safe operation of traffic and in an interest in its proper control.

MOTOR FATALITIES IN LARGER U. S. CITIES

Automobile fatalities reported by Health Departments of cities of more than 100,000 population so far this year, as compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, are as follows:

	First 9 Months 1924	*First 9 Months 1923*	*Sept. 1924*
New York	711	670	101
Chicago	383	395	65
Philadelphia	200	195	30
Detroit	211	174	19
Cleveland	139	133	24
St. Louis	137	104	23
Boston	90	90	11
Baltimore	90	74	10
Los Angeles	195	166	25
Buffalo	76	88	10
Milwaukee	55	44	8
Washington, D. C.	69	57	16
Newark, N. J.	71	80	6
Cincinnati	50	79	6
New Orleans	47	38	8
Minneapolis	64	34	7
Kansas City, Mo.	54	56	9
Seattle, Wash.	35	40*	4
Indianapolis	65	55	16
Jersey City	32	24	7
Rochester	36	28	8
Portland, Ore.	27	24	2
Denver	31	31	5
Toledo	24	42	2
Providence	35	33	6
Louisville	34	41	9
St. Paul	42	41	8
Oakland	35	38	4
Atlanta	40	28	8
Omaha	15	21	5
Worcester	23	23	4
Birmingham	41	36	5
Syracuse	16	21	3
Richmond	23	12	2
New Haven	31(26†)	18(14†)	3(2†)
Memphis, Tenn.	21	31	2
San Antonio, Tex.	9	21	1
Dallas	25	26	5
Dayton	15	17	1
Bridgeport	15	16	1
Houston	14	14	5
Hartford	25	28	3
Scranton	15	22	2
Grand Rapids	21(10)	21(8)	1
Paterson	17	15	2
Springfield, Mass.	23	11	5
Des Moines	12	17	2
New Bedford	7	5	0
Fall River	7	15	4
Trenton	23	22	3
Nashville	26	16	3
Salt Lake City	24	13	4
Camden	22	32	5
Norfolk	6	1	0
Albany	13	23	5
Wilmington, Del.	17	30	1
Reading	10	11	2
Spokane	15	10	1
Kansas City, Kan.	8	7	0
Yonkers	7	5	0
Totals	3,624	3,462	539

*Includes other than auto fatalities.
†Residents.

"5. Banish the reckless. The nation can not and will not tolerate the road rowdy, the traffic maniac, who selfishly regards the streets as his speedway and

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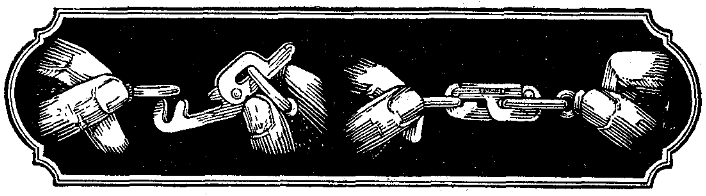

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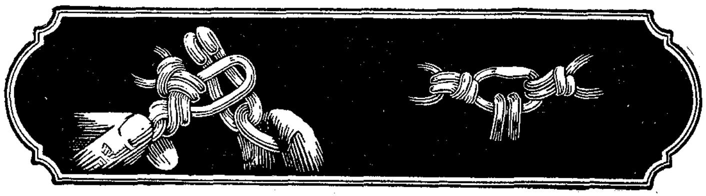

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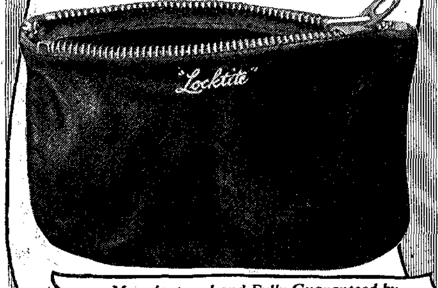

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

imperils the lives of his fellows. Let due process of law be observed, let no innocent man be punished and no roadside squire be given undue authority; but where criminal recklessness is established by due process of law, reform the culprit by just punishment. Deprive him of the use of the highways, jail him if possible, until he has learned to respect the lives of others."

Analysis of 957 of the reports to the chamber show that 213 of the accidents fell on Sundays. Mondays and Thursdays were the next heaviest days.

The totals of the reports were as follows:

	Sept.	*First 9 Months*
Total motor fatalities	670	5,498
Total adult fatalities	355	2,034
Total child fatalities	209	1,108
Not classified as to age	106	2,356

Types of Accidents	*Sept.*	*First 9 Months*
Motor vehicle vs. pedestrian	270	1,850
Collisions between motor vehicles	64	367
Motor vehicle vs. electric railway	16	152
Motor vehicle at railroad crossing	15	116
Motor vehicle striking stationary object	11	64
Motor vehicle striking bicycle	9	53
Motor vehicle overturning	11	70

Tit for Tat.—Private Jones was summoned to appear before his captain.

"Jones," said the officer, frowning darkly, "this gentleman complains that you have killed his dog."

"A dastardly trick," interrupted the owner of the dog, "to kill a defenseless animal that would harm no one!"

"Not much defenseless about him," chimed in the private, heatedly. "He bit pretty freely into my leg, so I ran my bayonet into him."

"Nonsense!" answered the owner angrily. "He was a docile creature. Why did you not defend yourself with the butt of your rifle?"

"Why didn't he bite me with his tail?" asked Private Jones with spirit.—*Wallace's Farmer.*

Eggs As Raised.—A bride walked briskly into a grocery store, and asked for a couple of good egg-plants. As the grocer was wrapping them up, she asked, "How deep should these be planted to get the best results?"

"Planted?" said the astonished grocer. "You're not going to plant them, are you?"

"Yes," replied the bride. "My husband won't eat any but strictly fresh eggs, and the stores are so unreliable, I have decided to raise my own."—*Progressive Grocer.*

Somebody Fooled.—Casey—"Ye're a har'rd worker, Dooley. How many hods o' that morther have yez carried up that laddher th' day?"

Dooley—"Whist, man—I'm foolin' the boss; I've carried this same hodful up an' down all day, an' he thinks I'm worrukin'!"
—*Cleveland Leader.*

Historical Bird.—"There are many legends connected with this old inn. Yonder tankard, for instance—"

"I am not interested in tankards," said the guest. "Tell me the legend connected with this antique fowl you have served me."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

EXPLORING THE ATOM

THE atomic universe which has lately been discovered, the infinitely minute solar systems and star clusters that exist in a grain of sand, for instance, discloses a most intimate relation between matter and light, reports Dr. Edward Free, in *The Forum* (New York). The sand grain is a mass of billions of tiny particles all in rapid movement, some of them at speeds exceeding 20,000 miles a second. Wherever light is produced, either in a bit of carbon or in an incandescent grain of sand, their matter is disrupted and reformed. "The birth and deaths of atoms," Dr. Free observes, "keeps the universe from going blind." He continues:

The new knowledge of these things already revolutionized the science of physics. Not since Copernicus removed the earth from its supposed place at the center of the universe has there been so complete a revision of scientific theories.

Foremost among these novelties is the quantum theory. The first suggestion of it was made in 1900 by Dr. Max Planck of the University of Berlin, who, for having done so, received the Nobel prize in 1919. And the prize of 1922 went to Dr. Niels Bohr of the University of Copenhagen for his application of the theory to the structure of atoms. The last four awards of the foremost scientific prize out of a possible five were given for work on the quantum theory.

Why is coal black and gold yellow? Why is steel strong and wax weak? Why is gasoline explosive while asbestos is unburnable? Why is water a wet liquid at ordinary temperatures and a hard, crystalline solid below the freezing point?

The answers lie within the atoms. They are among the questions that the quantum theory promises to help us understand.

Professor Bohr expresses his ideas of the application of the quantum theory to atoms in the form of two fundamental statements which he calls his postulates. The first one is:

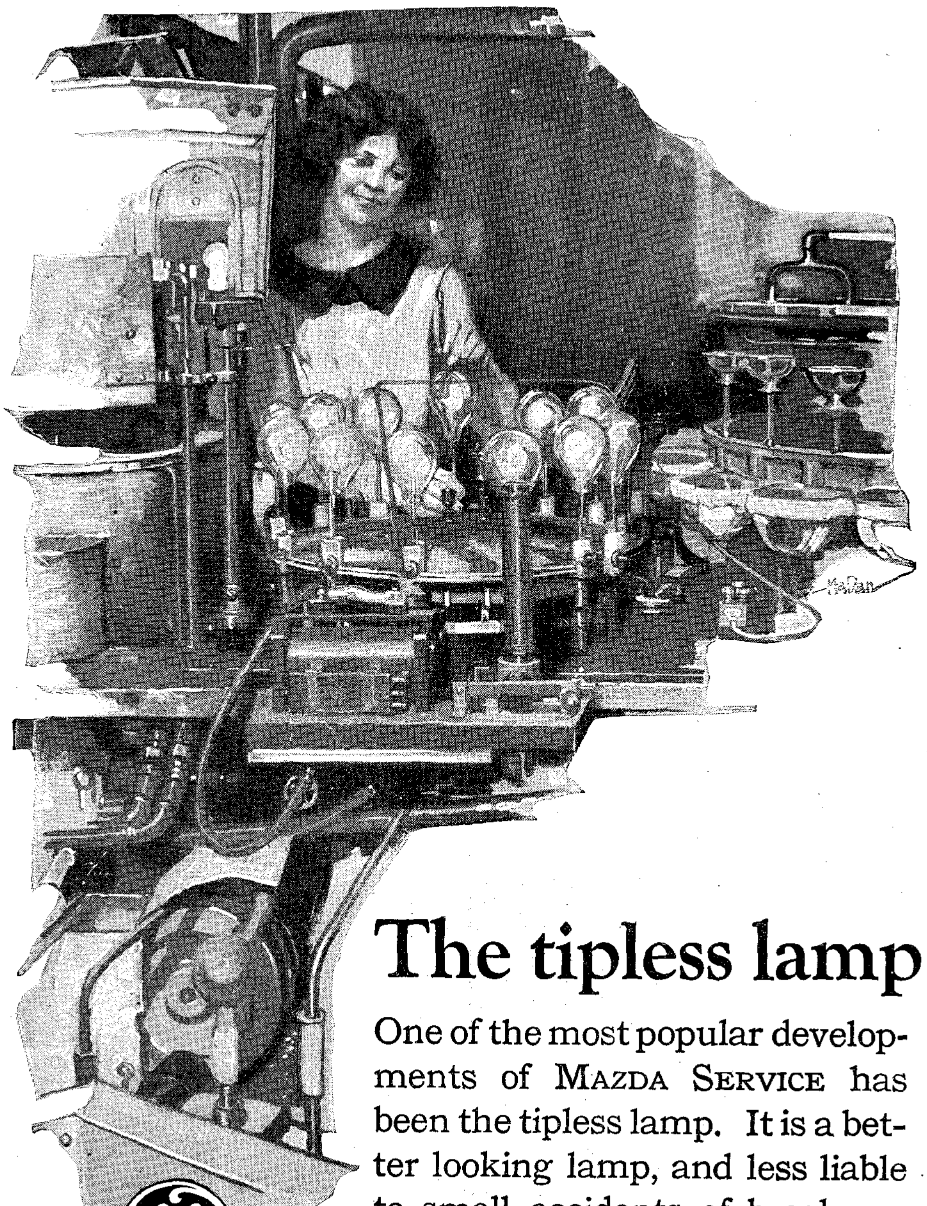
"Among the conceivable states of motion of an atomic system there are a number of so-called stationary states. . . . Every permanent change in the motion of the system must consist in a complete transition from one stationary state to another."

Since it is easier to think in ordinary sizes than in terms of atoms and electrons, let us take the motion of a bicycle wheel that has been raised off the ground to turn freely.

If pressure be applied to the pedals the wheel may be speeded up slowly, or any desired speed may be maintained. It may be slowed down in the same way. If it is left alone it will slow down by itself because of friction. The change from one speed to another speed is a smooth change, without jerks.

But let us suppose that we have constructed somehow a wheel that obeys Professor Bohr's first postulate. Its speed will not vary smoothly. Instead of being capable of revolving at *any* speed, the quantum theory wheel will consent to revolve only at certain definite speeds.

If a very weak baby tugs at this wheel, it will not move at all. If a stronger



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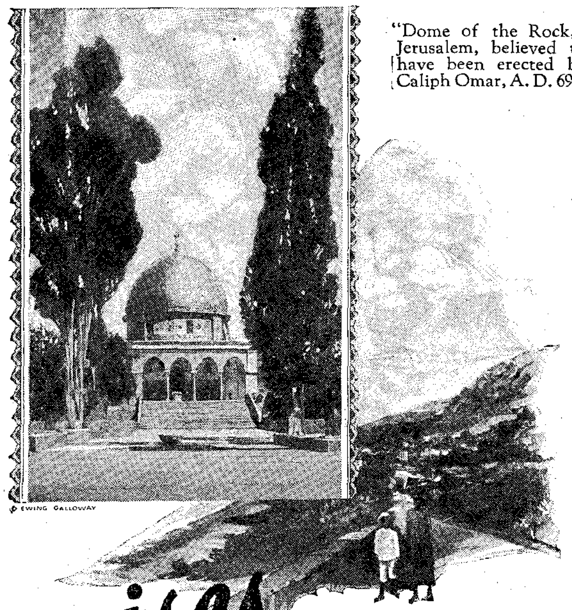

"Dome of the Rock," Jerusalem, believed to have been erected by Caliph Omar, A. D. 691.

Typically rugged hillside. Martinique, W. I.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

person spins the wheel, it will start off suddenly at the minimum speed of, say, 2 revolutions a second. After a little the speed will jump suddenly to 4 revolutions a second, later to 6 revolutions a second, and so on. Every change of speed is sudden. A real bicycle that worked on this principle would be very inconvenient to ride.

But in the case of atoms there is no inconvenience. There are certain common gases; for example, the oxygen gas of the air, that consists of two atoms attached to each other somewhat like two balls on the ends of a dumb-bell. Each of these atomic dumb-bells is supposed to be in rotation, controlled, we believe, by the quantum theory. The speed changes by a sharp jerk, just as in our imaginary wheel.

A simpler example is the single atom of hydrogen gas. The hydrogen atom consists of only two particles. At the center is a tiny particle carrying a charge of positive electricity. Revolving around this, like a planet around the sun, is another particle (an electron) which carries a charge of negative electricity. Most of the mass is concentrated in the central particle, or nucleus.

The central nucleus and the electron that revolves about it carry opposite electric charges. Accordingly they attract each other with a force inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. This law is similar to the law of gravitation, but according to the quantum theory there is one very important difference between the motion of the earth and the motion of the electron. The earth can move in any orbit; the electron can move only in certain specified orbits.

If some giant large and powerful enough to control the speed and position of the earth gave it a push he could alter its orbit to whatever degree he desired. There is no limitation restricting the size of the orbit to certain specified diameters.

But the hydrogen atom does have this limitation. Suppose that a dwarf should try to alter the position of the revolving planet of the hydrogen atom.

If he pushes very gently it will not move at all. If he pushes more strongly the electron will move suddenly to another perfectly definite orbit. Then, on a still stronger push, it will move to still a third, and so on. The electron in the atom moves from orbit to orbit in sudden jumps, just as the wheel moved from speed to speed in sudden jerks.

Turn back, now, to the language of Professor Bohr's first postulate. He speaks of "stationary states." These are the different orbits, each one specified and distinct. Why the electron does this, remains in one invariant orbit until it leaps to another one, we do not know. In the real hydrogen atom the innermost orbit or "first stationary state" is about one hundred millionth of a centimeter in diameter, and is circular. When the electron is in this orbit it moves about 1,800 miles a second.

Outside this innermost orbit are the other possible orbits or "stationary states." In the outer orbits the electron moves with decreased speeds; in the second orbit its speed is one-half that in the first.

How the electron "jumps" from one state to another, we do not know. The time of transition is so short that it is practically instantaneous.

The atoms of other chemical elements differ from the hydrogen atom only in being more complex. Each has a single particle at its center, around which revolve electrons. In helium gas, for example, there are two. In the carbon atom there are six of them; in oxygen there are eight, and so on up to the most complicated atom known, that of the element uranium. In this atom ninety-two electrons revolve around the central nucleus. We read further:

> In each of these atoms, even in the most complicated ones, every electron can occupy, we believe, a number of specified orbits. In every case the number is limited and the electron can move from one to the other only in jumps. This is the essential idea of the quantum theory as applied to atoms.
>
> The theory has, however, another application—its relation to the production of light. In their ordinary condition atoms do not radiate light. A glass bottle of hydrogen gas for example, does not give off any light. But if the hydrogen is heated in a flame, or exposed to an intense electric discharge, it does give off light, and it has long been known that the light thus given off is of certain special colors. It consists, that is, of individual "spectrum lines"; bright lines which are visible at definite positions along the rainbow-colored strip produced when the mixed light which we call "white" is spread out by a prism.
>
> Now these spectrum lines are characteristic of the atom that radiates them. The hydrogen atom, for example, radiates four lines in the visible part of the spectrum; four varieties of light, that is, each having its own peculiar color. It is natural to expect that these lines would be related in some way to the inner structure of the hydrogen atom, and this brings us to the second postulate of the quantum theory as stated by Professor Bohr. It is this:
>
> "While . . . no radiation occurs in the stationary states themselves, a transition between two stationary states can be accompanied by the emission of electromagnetic radiation. Vice versa, an illumination of the atom which can give rise to an absorption process by which the atom is carried back from the second state to the first."
>
> The chief meaning of the postulate is merely that an atom does not give out light except when one of its electrons moves from one orbit to another. It is possible to calculate the amount of energy used in knocking an electron out of a given orbit and to compare this energy with the energy and wave-length of the light given off when the electron goes back through this same jump.
>
> Many such experiments have been performed and they can be explained by the two postulates of Professor Bohr. The quantum theory has furnished detailed explanations of the spectra of nearly all the chemical elements as well as of the effects of electric and magnetic fields on these spectra.
>
> It had led also (again in the hands of Professor Bohr) to a theory of the structure of all the known varieties of atoms; it has given a logical explanation of the famous periodic law describing the chemical properties of the elements, and it has led to the discovery of one chemical element, previously unknown, the element hafnium. It seems impossible to doubt that the ideas of the quantum theory represent some sort of reality in nature.

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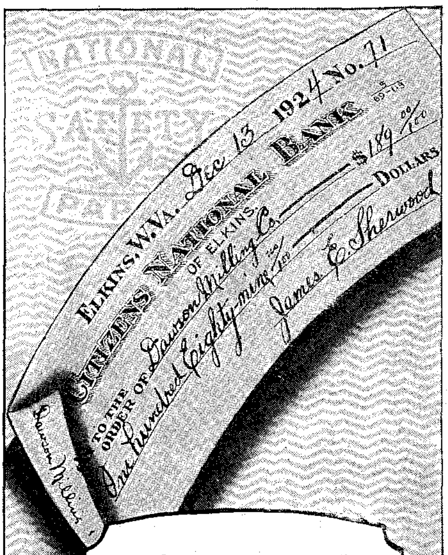
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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE NEW LANDOWNERS OF EUROPE

SINCE the war an entire new system of land ownership has grown up in Eastern Europe. Before the war most of the land in these countries was held in large estates and operated by peasant labor under varying conditions, which in some cases came close to serfdom, but since the war there has been a great wave of legislation providing for peasant ownership of this land. Dr. Mary L. Shine has been investigating the subject for the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, and a summary of her conclusions appears in the New York *Times*. As a rule, the estates of Eastern Europe in the old days were not being efficiently operated. This *strengthened the arguments* of the peasantry for the partition of the estates. When, at the close of the war, the demand for partition was made by the peasants who had constituted the armies, it was irresistible, we read in the Institute's statement, which continues:

> In 1919 and the following years, Austria, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Esthonia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Finland passed laws, the chief object of which, in most cases, was to break up the great estates and bring land into the hands of peasant cultivators. In Bulgaria, however, where the land was already in the hands of the peasants, the object of the law was more nearly to equalize the small and medium-sized holdings that already existed.
>
> Another object of the laws was to provide the peasant who had too small a holding for economic use with a plot of land of proper size for efficient use of his labor and any capital that he might have or secure. Still another object was to form consolidated holdings out of scattered strips in regions where the strip system prevailed.
>
> The large estates, in excess of a limited area which was left to the owner, were in most cases expropriated. Expropriation here does not mean confiscation, for in general compensation was paid to the owners. However, the compensation paid in many cases did not accord with the owner's idea of the value of the land taken. For example, in Poland the basis for compensation was one-half the market value. In Bulgaria compensation was based on the average value of the land from 1905 to 1915, reduced by amounts varying from 10 to 50 per cent., according to the amount of land expropriated. If the amount was over 200 hectares, the reduction was 50 per cent. In Czecho-Slovakia compensation, based on 1913-15 prices, was reduced when the estate had an area of more than 1,000 hectares; the reduction increased with the size of the estate and amounted to 40 per cent. when the estates contained 50,000 hectares or more.
>
> In Roumania and in Austria the price was limited to a certain multiple of the annual rent of the land. In Lithuania a maximum price for a hectare was fixt above which compensation could not be paid. In Latvia the peasants, who were already in possession of the land in 1922, tho without legal title to it, were hoping that no compensation would have to be paid, tho they had to give security to provide for the possibility of compensation. In Hungary the State secured land by purchase, taking to itself the right of preemption whenever agricultural properties were offered for sale, using the right of expropriation when necessary. In Finland also expropriation is to be resorted to only when necessary, and then systematically worked and economically used land is exempt.

The progress made in carrying out these changes varies in the different countries, we are told. One reason is the varying dates of the laws providing for the changes. And then, existing conditions varied, as well as the difficulties encountered in carrying out the laws. It seems that—

> In Roumania the transformation is almost complete; in Czecho-Slovakia it is well advanced. In some parts of Jugo-Slavia the change preceded the law—in South Serbia and Montenegro the peasants were in serfdom to feudal lords until 1919, when these conditions were simply and effectively brought to an end by the refusal of the peasants to pay further dues; in old (northern) Serbia the peasants were already in possession of the land. From other countries reports of progress giving figures for the number of estates expropriated and their area in hectares show evidence of considerable accomplishments, but leave one without information as to how far toward completion the change has been brought.

The permanent effect of the change in land tenures is not as yet evident, according to this investigator, who says:

> In so far as the large estates had been inefficiently worked, owing to lack of capital or of labor, or owing to dependence on serf labor and retention of medieval conditions, the effect will be to increase production if the small holders show the hoped-for efficiency in so far as the reform has meant the consolidation of scattered holdings into economically workable units, the effect will be to increase production. In so far as the change means the break-up of large estates worked by modern methods into small holdings worked by peasants without capital the immediate effect will be diminished production, a remedy for which, however, is expected in the formation of cooperative societies for the purchase of proper equipment and the supplying of needed capital.

Certain changes in the types of production have been observed:

> For example, the large estates of Voivodina (Jugo-Slavia) had been raising horses and oats; the peasants who now hold these lands are raising swine and corn. Through Jugo-Slavia generally there has been a decrease in wheat acreage and an increase in corn acreage, for the peasants instead of raising wheat to export are increasing their live stock and growing more corn to feed it. It seems probable

that in regions where conditions approximating serfdom had prevailed a reduction of exports may be expected, and an increase in subsistence farming, with an improvement in the economic condition of the peasants.

LIVING COSTS SOARING IN GERMANY

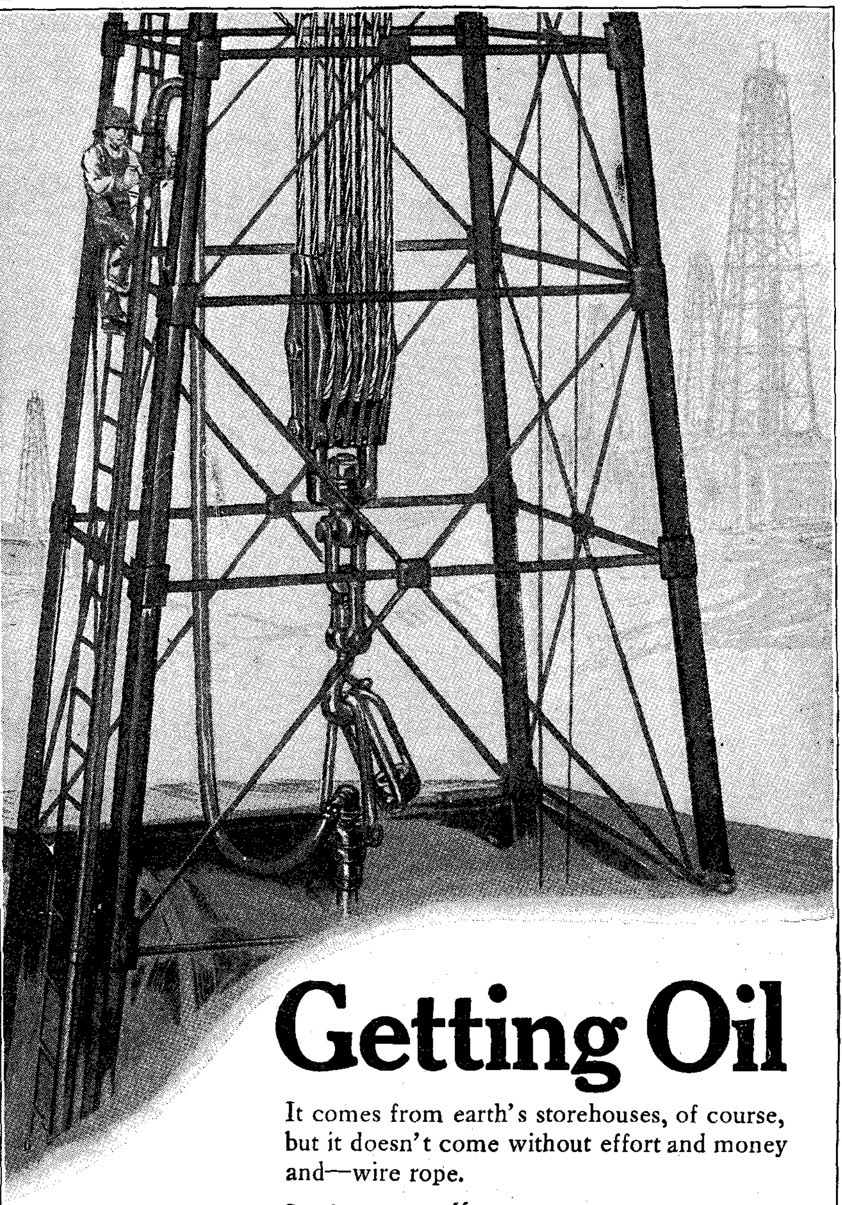
WHILE the German Government is trying to reduce prices, living expenses are skyrocketing in Germany, showing, according to a New York *Evening Post* dispatch from Berlin, an increase in the cost of living of about 40 per cent. in the last month. Every week, we are told, food is rising in price. For instance, within a week of the writing of this dispatch the middle-class beer restaurants substantially raised the price on their business men's lunch, and à-la-carte dishes suffered even more drastic increases. Rents, which were kept low for years after the war by special legislation, are now, we are told, approaching the pre-war level and have reassumed their normal position as a considerable element in the cost of living; in September rents reached 66 per cent. of pre-war, as against 40 per cent. in August. The Government's intentions, we are told, were good:

> It cut rates on the railroads 10 per cent., threatened the farmers that, if they did not market their grain immediately, credits would be denied to them and they would be forced to pay their taxes without grace. It reduced the sales tax ½ per cent.

But even the 10 per cent. cut left railroad rates far above any other European rates and we are told that all the farmers did with grain was to bring the price down to the high American level; "therefore the cattle raisers and dairymen look forward to fancy prices this winter for meat, butter, milk, and eggs, with a good excuse that feed is dear."

> Material reduction in retail prices was expected from lessening the sales tax, which put 2½ per cent. on every article sold in the realm, every time it was sold, and often absorbed 30 per cent. before the goods reached the consumer.
>
> Bread, for instance, being handled an average of four times, gave up 10 per cent. of its cost to the sales tax. The Government cut the tax ½ per cent. and sat back to wait for cheers. But the retailer pocketed the extra profit on the principle of making up for lost business, and the public never noticed the benefit.
>
> Coal operators, alarmed at threats of a strike, have raised the price of coal. This naturally helps the manufacturers explain why their products remain above world level, tho equally reliable explanations are the freight rates and labor conditions.

Manufacturers have issued statements to the effect that if labor will be patient and not demand more wages for a few months costs of living will come down. Retail costs, they say, ought to decline, as soon as the trade begins to receive products contracted for within the last month.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

FOR AND AGAINST "MADE IN U. S. A."

VARIOUS organizations have been backing a movement urging people not to buy anything made abroad if the same or a similar article of American manufacture could possibly be obtained. For instance, at the last convention of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations resolutions were adopted endorsing the "Made in America" movement. The New York *Journal of Commerce* reports that in the preamble to these resolutions "it was declared that an intensive campaign has been conducted in behalf of various kinds of goods and merchandise of foreign manufacture, and that attempts had been made through it to mislead the buying public and to instill in the public mind that goods bearing a foreign mark must necessarily have a fineness and quality that can not be attained in American products, whereas, as a matter of fact, said the council, American manufacturers had succeeded in developing and inventing processes of manufacture which have improved on those used abroad." The resolution declared the organization's opinion that "Made in America" should be accepted by the American public as a symbol of the highest quality and excellence, and that the people of the United States "should recognize the surpassing excellence of their own products and the necessity of supporting the results attained in meeting their needs by their own manufacturers and industrial workers."

But a writer in the market column of the New York *Times* speaks of the sponsors of such movements as being "lacking in information as well as a sense of proportion." We are told by this informant that:

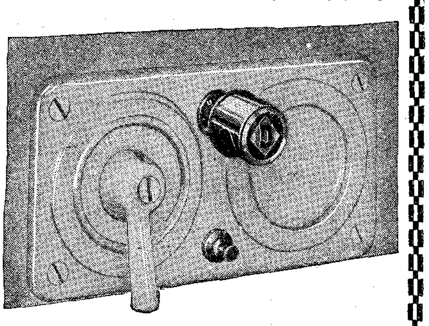
> The "Made in U. S. A." agitation appears to ignore the fact that everything bought in this country, with the exception of a very small percentage, is a home production. The imports of manufactures ready for consumption equal in value about 1½ per cent. that of the home products, and included in the small proportion are such items as newsprint paper, burlaps, etc., which are either not produced here or not in quantities sufficient for the needs. There are always a certain number of people who want the best and, if home manufacturers can not or will not provide it, they will buy the imported, regardless of the cost.

Her Horrible Dream.—Their life had been very happy. Not a cloud had marred it. Then one morning the wife came down to breakfast morose and wretched.

She was snappish with her husband. She would hardly speak to him. And for a long while she refused to explain her unwonted conduct. Finally, tho, the young man insisted that he be told why his wife was treating him so badly. She looked up with tears in her eyes, and said:

"John Smith, if I dream again that you kissed another woman I won't speak to you again as long as I live."—*The Delineator.*

Look Out! Hot Motor!



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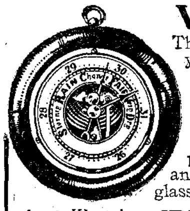

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 25.—The Egyptian Parliament adjourns at Cairo by royal decree until December 25, and signs of hostility against British troops lapse for the moment. Neville Myrick Henderson, the British Consul at the Constantinople Embassy, is appointed First British Minister to Cairo, to assist Viscount Allenby.

November 26.—Minor disorders, said to be linked with the troubles in Egypt, and to be directed from the Italian protectorate of Tripoli, arise in Tunis and cause some anxiety in France.

The League of Nations receives a protest from the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies against the British demands bearing on the assassination in Egypt of Sir Lee Stack, but decides not to distribute it among the members of the League on the ground that constitutional procedure of the Secretariat bars the circulation of documents that do not emanate from Governments. The Egyptian units of the Army in the Sudan receive orders to evacuate the Sudan immediately.

November 27.—Three prominent Egyptian officials in Cairo are arrested by the British on charges of conspiring against British officials and are turned over to the Egyptian judicial authorities.

The French Academy elects three new "immortals" to fill the vacant chairs of Frederic Masson, Pierre Loti, and de Freycinet. The new members are Georges Lecomte, author and playwright; Emile Picard, scientist and mathematician, and Albert Besnard, artist.

November 28.—In a mutiny of Sudanese troops in Khartum two British officers, one British doctor and two Syrian doctors are killed and eight soldiers are wounded, while sixty casualties are reported among the mutineers. In Cairo forty arrests are made following the unearthing of an alleged plot to assassinate Viscount Allenby, British High Commissioner. The League of Nations receives a protest from the Egyptian Senate protesting against Great Britain's action.

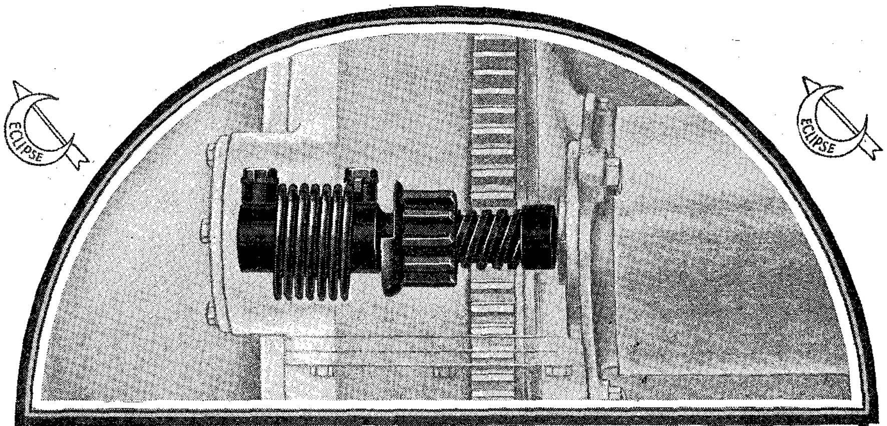
Premier Herriot's Government receives a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies by 299 to 246. The action was over extending an investigation of alleged election frauds in 1924 to the elections of 1919, which was opposed by the Premier.

Premier Rykoff of Soviet Russia admits that the Communist Internationale is carrying on propaganda in England, France, United States and other countries.

November 29.—Great excitement is reported in Budapest, Hungary, over the news that twelve Social Democratic and two Opposition members of Parliament had been forcibly removed from Parliament by the police.

Admiral Takarabe, Minister of the Navy, is reported to have declared Japan ready to consider a new proposal for the further reduction of armament to an extent compatible with her own defense requirements.

The mutiny against British authority in the Sudan is supprest, and the Egyptian cabinet in Cairo issues a communiqué



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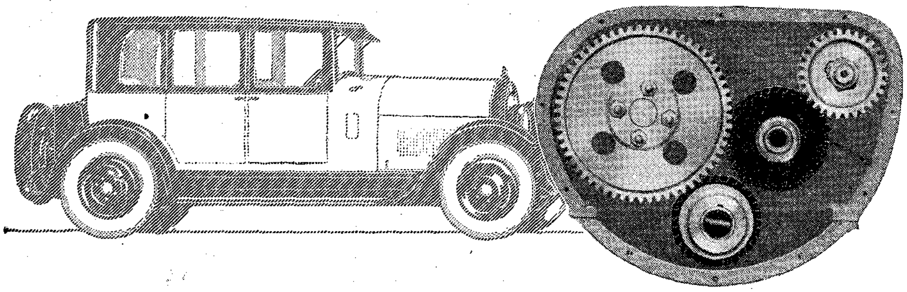

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

urging the people to be calm and to leave the present situation to Parliament to handle.

The Boy Emperor of China, Hsuan Tung, takes refuge in the Japanese Legation at Peking.

Giacomo Puccini, Italy's famous operatic composer, dies in Brussels. He was born at Lucca, Italy, in 1858.

November 30.—Viscount Allenby reports the Egyptian situation quiet and that the last of the Egyptian troops has left the Sudan. Meanwhile British troop reenforcements are sent into Egypt.

For the first time in forty years Mexico holds a peaceful inauguration ceremony when Gen. Plutarco Calles takes the oath of office as President, succeeding Alvaro Obregon.

December 1.—An unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Esthonian Government and set up a Red dictatorship at Reval results in the death of fifteen people and the injury of many. Martial law is declared after order had been restored.

Premier Mussolini addresses a circular to Fascist executives, directing them to eliminate abuses, and stating that a revision of the party's moral, mental, and political position is necessary.

An attempt of two Egyptian nationalists to assassinate Viscount Allenby, the British High Commissioner in Egypt, is foiled by guards. Two members of Ziwar Pasha's new cabinet resign as a result of his acceptance of all the terms of the British ultimatum.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations is notified that Uruguay's representative has been authorized to sign the League's arbitration, security and disarmament protocol. This makes fifteen signers to date.

December 2.—The French Parliament creates a special commission of inquiry into the alleged use of "slush funds" by all the political parties in the parliamentary campaign last May.

With the publication of the terms of the accord between Viscount Allenby, British High Commissioner, and Premier Ziwar Pasha, the Egyptian crisis is settled for the moment and British marines retire from the Alexandria custom-house.

Lloyd George, former Prime Minister, is elected chairman of the British Liberal party.

An Anglo-German commercial treaty, in which each signatory promises the other the most-favored-nation treatment, is signed in London by British and German representatives. The agreement provides that the 26 per cent. reparations export tax on German products shall be paid in a lump sum by the German Government in part payment of the British share of the reparations annuities under the Dawes plan.

DOMESTIC

November 25.—For the first time in the history of radio broadcasting people in New York and neighboring communities in New Jersey and Connecticut hear programs broadcast from the British Isles and the Continent as a part of International Radio week.

The hulk of the battle-ship *Washington*, a target for various attacks, is sunk off the Virginia Capes under a bombardment from the fourteen-inch guns of the dreadnought *Texas*.

November 26.—A musical program played in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is heard in London, and a message broadcast from London is reported picked up in Sacramento, California.

November 27.—The actual strength of the Regular Army at the beginning of the current fiscal year in July was 140,943, according to figures given in the annual report of Adjt.-Gen. Robert C. Davis.

The War Department has received and turned into the Treasury about 36 per cent. of the cost value of surplus property sold since the close of the World War, reports Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War. The total amount received from surplus property sales to June 30 last was $1,095,661,186. The original cost value of this property was $3,166,373,933.

November 28.—Republican Senators in caucus decide by resolution not to invite Senators La Follette, Brookhart, Ladd and Frazier, who bolted the Republican ticket during the campaign, to Republican conferences and not to consider their names in filling Republican vacancies on committees.

November 30.—The Radio Corporation of America demonstrates an invention by which photographs sent from its office in London are received in its office in New York. Reproductions are made in six minutes.

The wars of the United States, exclusive of the World War, have cost the nation $6,836,182,860 in pensions, according to a tabulation made by the Interior Department through the Pension Bureau. The figures represent pensions paid by the Government beginning in 1790 and extending up to and including 1924.

The Republican National Committee spent $3,063,952.74 in the recent election and has a surplus of more than $350,000, according to figures made public by William M. Butler, Republican National Chairman.

December 1.—The Sixty-ninth Congress begins its last session, but adjourns out of respect to the Senators and Representatives who have died since adjournment last June.

December 2.—In transmitting next year's budget to Congress, President Coolidge suggests that continued economy may pave the way for further tax-reduction. The total amount suggested for appropriations is $3,729,519,346.48. It is estimated that the surplus for the year ending June 30 will be $67,884,489, while the estimated surplus for the year beginning July 1 next—for which the present budget is proposed—is $373,743,714.

Judge Albert L. Reeves of the Federal Court of Kansas City holds that the law prohibiting newspapers from publishing income-tax payments is unconstitutional, if it is susceptible to the construction put on it by the Government, and expresses the belief that it was the intent of the law to permit the publication of income-tax returns, for which *The Journal-Post* was indicted.

The Senate passes the second deficiency appropriation bill, totaling nearly $180,000,000, the most important feature of which are appropriations of $130,000,000 to meet the bonus and for the Veterans Bureau.

The Democratic National Committee files with the House of Representatives its campaign expense report, showing a total expenditure of $783,900, with a balance of $61,612.

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LINES

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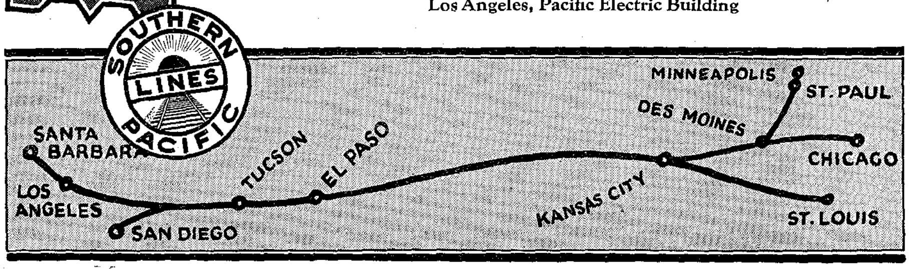
Chicago . Southern Pacific Building
El Paso . 206 North Oregon Street
Los Angeles, Pacific Electric Building

Rock Island



THE SPICE OF LIFE

Brute.—Lady—"My husband is a deceitful wretch. Last night he pretended to believe me when he knew I was lying to him."—*London Mail.*

Mixed Time.—Teacher—"How can you tell the approach of winter?"

Pupil—"It begins to get later earlier."—*Karikaturen (Christiania).*

Revenge!—In motoring circles it is rumored that the monkey which dropt from a telegraph pole and bit a motorist the other day was a pedestrian trying to get his own back.—*Punch (London).*

Shock Indicated.—A parson wrote to his bishop asking him to come and hold a "quiet day." The bishop declined, saying, "Your parish does not need a quiet day; it needs an earthquake."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

Beyond His Limit.—Lawyer—"Well, I've proved that you are crazy, and you are, thanks to me, a free man. My fee is $5,000."

Client—"But I'm not that crazy."—*Kansas City Star.*

Oh, Horrors!—Isn't this a new kind of revenge? A young husband was dickering with the radio when friend wife started an argument about some trifling matter. "Listen," said husband. "If you don't shut up, I'll turn Zion City on you."—*G. E. M. in the Chicago Tribune.*

Echo Answers.—

If a freight train at a crossing
Hits an auto fair and square,
There's the freight train—Where's the auto?
Echo answers, "Where?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Winning Color.—A wealthy girl from America was attending a social function at a country house in England.

"You American girls have not such healthy complexions as we have," said an English duchess to the girl. "I always wonder why our noblemen take such a fancy to your white faces."

"It isn't our white faces that attract them," responded the American girl; "it's our greenbacks."—*Everybody's.*

Agreed.—A bank takes on a number of young men during the summer. On their salary receipts is printed a legend something like this:

"Your salary is your personal business—a confidential matter—and should not be disclosed to anybody else."

One of the new boys in signing this receipt added:

"I won't mention it to anybody. I'm just as much ashamed of it as you are."—*Old Colony News Letter.*

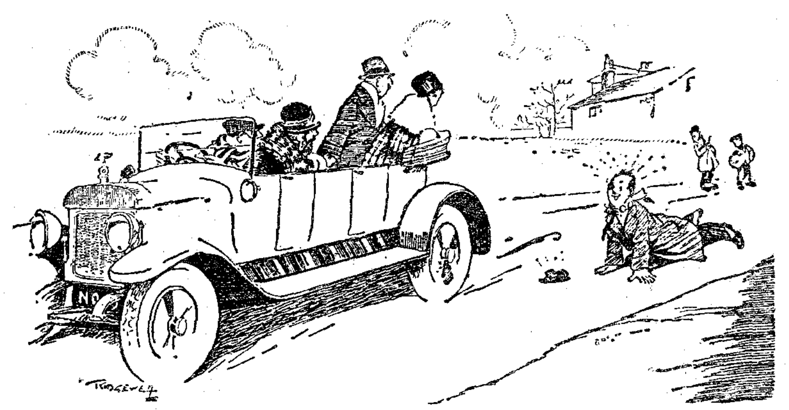
Suspicious.—Caller—"Your children play so quietly."

Mother—"Excuse me a moment."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Proof.—Customer—"You're sure one bottle will cure a cold?"

Assistant—"It must do, sir—nobody's ever come back for a second."—*Tit-Bits (London).*

The Majority Model.—"Yes, my friends," said the theological lecturer, "some admire Moses, who instituted the old law; some, Paul, who spread the new. But after all, which character in the Bible has had the largest following?" As he paused, a voice from the back bench shouted: "Ananias!"—*Columbia State.*



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The Perfect Pedestrian:—"Sorry!"

Full Directions.—The chemist was becoming wearied. He had been explaining and pricing dozens of articles to the shopper, who didn't really want to buy anything at all. Finally she picked up a bottle.

"Is this Pest Exterminator reliable?" she asked. "How is it applied?"

"You take a tablespoonful every half-hour, ma'am," the chemist replied with fiendish emphasis.

No more questions were asked.—*Tit-Bits (London).*

Cross-Words as Enunciated.—It is claimed that the Cross-Word craze will improve our vocabularies. "The Cross-Word Puzzle Book, Third Series," goes so far as to give a sample conversation between two addicts, as follows:

Mrs. W.—By the way, didn't I hear that your little Junior met with an accident?

Mrs. F.—Yes. The little oaf fell from an apse and fractured his artus.

Mrs. W.—Egad!

Mrs. F.—And to make matters worse, Dr. Bloop botched it so we had to trek into town for a specialist.

Mrs. W.—The zany!

Mrs. F.—Joe's ire was so aroused that he told Dr. Bloop right to his visage that he was a dolt and an ort.

Query by us: Where did Joe get his "ort" definition?—*Boston Transcript.*

That Kind of Face.—Client—"I don't think you have done my daughter justice."

Artist—"It isn't justice she needs—it's mercy."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Modern.—Co—"Don't you think Connie looks spirituelle in that gown?"

Edna—"Well, I'll admit there is not much of the material about her."—*The Owl.*

Another Rear-Seat Driver.—It was a dear old lady's first ride in a taxi, and she watched with growing alarm the driver continually putting his hand outside the car as a signal to the following traffic. At last she became angry.

"Young man," she said, "you look after that car of yours, and watch where you are going. I'll tell you when it starts raining."—*The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis).*

All on Ice.—Biggs—"Gonna make any New Year's resolutions?"

Jiggs—"Don't need any."

Biggs—"How come?"

Jiggs—"Haven't used the ones I made back in 1920 yet."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Something Left Out.—Vulgar Customer (disgustedly)—"Hi, waiter, what d'you call this stuff?"

Waiter—"That ver' good soup, Creme Reine."

Vulgar Customer—"I can taste the rain all right, but the cook's forgot the cream."—*London Mail.*

His Lucky Night.—Rastus was sporting proudly a new shirt, when a friend asked: "How many yards does it take for a shirt like that?"

Rastus replied: "I got three shirts like this out of one yard last night."—*The Pathfinder.*

With Our Advertisers.—It was Wednesday, the day for raisin bread. He was worried for he knew that since one thousand men voted on what millions wanted most in a shaving cream there was no longer an excuse for a dingy film on the teeth. Altho he knew that it was much better than the average ten-cent smoke he wondered which one of the fifty-seven varieties to buy. As he walked across McCall Street he instinctively jumped out of the way of the world's finest automobile before he realized that no metal could touch him. The worried look increased and he told himself that he could use the extra fifty dollars a month and wondered if after all good oil wasn't cheaper. As he entered the office he caught a glimpse of himself in the hall mirror and was convinced after all that clothes do make the man. But alas, the insidious part of it was that not even his closest friend would tell him; yet he was certain that if he wore his garters around his neck he would change them oftener.—*The Owl.*